Harvard College

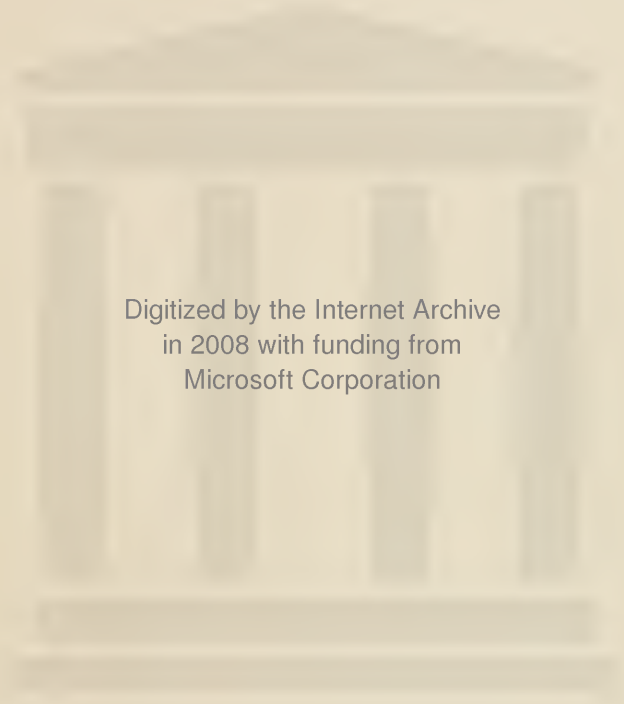
CLASS OF 1880

COMMENCEMENT · 1900

SECRETARY'S REPORT

No. VI

PRINTED FOR THE USE OF THE CLASS ONLY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THE NEWELL GATE — SOLDIERS FIELD.

HARVARD COLLEGE.

CLASS OF 1880.

SECRETARY'S REPORT, NO. VI.

JUNE, 1900.

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BOSTON:
WRIGHT & POTTER PRINTING COMPANY, PRINTERS,
18 POST OFFICE SQUARE,
1900.

Class Committee.

HOWARD TOWNSEND.
EUGENE FULLER.
FREDERICK HOBBS ALLEN.
RICHARD MIDDLECOTT SALTONSTALL.
HENRY BAINBRIDGE CHAPIN.

Class Secretary.

JOHN WOODBURY,

14 Beacon Street,

Boston, Mass.

SIGILLVM ACADEMIAE HARVARDIANAE IN NOVA ANGLIA

Preface.

CUSTOM seems to require from the class secretary a preface to his quinquennial report, but I do not understand that it is a law that it shall be read. It often serves as a vehicle for bringing to the attention of the class their remissness in answering the secretary's circulars and letters. I will admit that I have already accumulated some material which might be worked off in that way, but I am not yet in a condition of mind to use it. The busy men, from force of habit, have generally answered by return mail, and if some of those with time to burn have used my circulars for lighters, I confess to a secret admiration of their independent situation. Then, again, many circulars brought back with them pleasant letters and messages from classmates long separated by time and space, the value of which is not to be measured.

The preparation of this report has been in many ways a pleasure, but not without alloy. In the first place, I am quite aware that errors of fact and date will appear in it. It does not matter whether the fault is mine or yours, — a blunder is a stupid thing to look at. Then, again, I have to stand the inevitable comparison with Almy, and I am willing to admit at once that I have not his gift of accuracy. I have followed his form in preparing the report, both for the sake of uniformity and because it has seemed to me to be excellent. My system has been strictly editorial, where possible; that is, I have

spared the pen whenever the scissors would answer. There is a flavor to a man's own words, even when he only replies "not prepared," or something more efflorescent. There is only one unpardonable sin, and that is deliberately to ignore the claims of the class of '80 upon its members. In youth we passed four years within sight and sound of one another; we were of like age and intent; we were exposed to the same influences for good and for evil; we bore the same banner of Harvard, and came away with the same badge of honor. Since that day we have all passed the halfway mark of the traditional "three score and ten," and most of us have reached the fulness of our powers. The little company of men who left Cambridge in the June of twenty years ago can justly take pride in the notable success of some of its members. The lines of some have fallen in less fortunate places. The preparation of this report, however, has demonstrated to me how much the fortunes of all interest all; and I realize that the tie of class feeling, which has for its foundation human sympathy born of a mutual experience, has grown in strength. It is a pleasure to have some part in it.

Yours sincerely,

JOHN WOODBURY.

14 Beacon Street, Boston, June 1, 1900.

Class of 1880.

[The names of those who have died are marked with an asterisk.]

Frederick Hobbs Allen, LL.B. and A.M., 1883.
Russell Carpenter Allen.
William Henry Alley.
Frederic Almy, A.M., 1883.
William Shankland Andrews, LL.B., Columbia, 1882.
Charles Edward Atwood, 1882; A.B., Colby, 1881.
Robert Bacon, Overseer.
Henry Cutler Baldwin, M.D., 1884.
Morton Barrows, LL.B., Boston Univ., 1883.
Henry Taylor Barstow, M.D., 1884.
Nathaniel Cilley Bartlett.
Charles Frederic Tiffany Beale.
Gerard Bement.
Charles Horace Benton.
Sherrard Billings, S.T.B., Epis. Theol. S., Cambr. (Mass.), 1884; A.M., Trinity (Conn.), 1887.
Robert Roberts Bishop, 1881.
Herbert Porter Bissell, 1881.
Charles Benton Blair.
William Tilden Blodgett.
Hugh Lenox Bond.
Frank Herbert Brackett.
Russell Bradford, LL.B., 1884.
Charles Wesley Bradley.* • 1884.
Amos Franklin Breed.
Clifford Brigham.
Nat Maynard Brigham.
Louis Mayo Brown.
Philip Townsend Buckley, M.D., 1884.
George Minot Butler.
Francis Elliot Cabot.
Frank Oliver Carpenter.
Ignatius Sumner Carruth.* • 1883.
Henry Bainbridge Chapin.
Charles Henry Chapman.
George Thorndike Chase, M.D., 1885.
Walter Cole.
Harvey Newton Collison, 1881.
William Hoff Cook.
Charles Stevenson Davis.
John Doane.
Edwin Merrick Dodd.
Frank Faden Dodge.
Jonathan Dwight, M.D., Columbia Coll. Phys. and Surg., 1893.
Arthur Wentworth Eaton.
Ralph Nicholson Ellis, LL.B., Columbia, 1883.
Herbert Hall Eustis.
James Deering Fessenden.
James Brainerd Field, M.D., 1884.

Charles Everett Fish, Principal Phillips Exeter Acad. (N. H.).

Charles Chauncey Foster, M.D., 1883.

Harold North Fowler, Ph.D., Bonn, 1885; Prof. Latin, Phillips Exeter Acad. (N. H.); Prof. Greek, Univ. of Texas, 1892; *id*, Western Reserve Univ.

Henry Gardner French.* * 1892.

Eugene Fuller, M.D., 1884.

Frederic Gardiner, A.M., 1893.

William Alexander Gaston.

James Geddes, A.M., 1889; Ph.D. (Philol.), 1894; Prof. Romance Lang., Boston Univ.

Joseph Henry Gest, 1881.

Samuel Cotton Gilbert, LL.B., 1883.* * 1885.

Frank Milton Gilley.

Bradley Gilman, S.T.B., 1885.

William Wallace Gooch.

Louis May Greeley.

George Griswold.

Henry Eliot Guild, LL.B. and A.M., 1883.* * 1888.

Arthur Hale.

Arthur Lawrence Hall.

Frederic Bound Hall.

William Dudley Hall, M.D., 1883.

Arthur Lee Hanscom.

Mitchell Harrison.

Albert Bushnell Hart, Ph.D., Freiburg in Br., 1883; Instr. Am. Hist. and Hist.; Asst. Prof. and Prof. Hist., H. U.; Memb. Mass. Hist. Soc.

George Baptiste Hatch.

Edward Southworth Hawes, A.M., 1882; Ph.D. and A.M. (Philol.), 1884; Master Greek and Latin, Cathedr. S. St. Paul (N. Y.); *id.*, Polytechnic Inst., Brooklyn (N. Y.).

Harold Gould Henderson, LL.B., Columbia, 1883.

George Abiah Hibbard.

William Henry Hills.

Fletcher Stephen Hines.

Charles Austin Hobbs, A.M., 1884.

William Hooper.

John Wesley Houston, LL.B. and A.M., 1886.

James Torrey Howe.

Frank Colhoon Huidekoper.* * 1890.

Arthur Hurst.

Henry Jackson, M.D., 1884.

Lawrence Henry Hitch Johnson, LL.B., 1883.

Henry Champion Jones, A.M., 1881.

Frederic Dolbier Jordan.

Francis Bowler Keene.

George Reed Kelly.

Thaddeus Davis Kenneson, LL.B. and A.M., 1883; LL.M. (Hon.), N. Y. Univ., 1898; Prof. Law, N. Y. Univ.

Percy Kent.

Henry Whitman Kilburn, M.D., 1884.

John Lamson Lamson.* * 1897.

Arthur Henry Lea.

William Pollock Learned.

James Louis Lester.

Edward Harris Lum.
Charles Dudley March.* * 1887.
George White Merrill.
George Passarow Messervy, LL.B., Washington (Mo.), 1882.
Andrew Miller.
Arthur Wendell Moors.
Charles Morgan.
Sanford Morison.
Charles Henry Morss, A.M., 1882.
David Mould.
Austin Kent Muzzey.
Thomas White Nickerson, B.D., Union Theol. Sem. (N. Y.), 1886.
Charles Phelps Norton, Prof. Law, Buffalo Univ.
William Francis O'Callaghan.
John Aloysius O'Keefe, Head Master Lynn High School.
Leonard Eckstein Opdycke, LL.B. and A.M., 1883.
Charles Albert Parker.
William George Pellew, LL.B. and A.M., 1883.* * 1892.
James Lane Pennypacker.
Arthur Perry.
George Murdock Perry.
Herbert Mills Perry.* * 1898.
William Andrews Pew, LL.B. and A.M., 1884.
Ernest Henry Pilsbury, LL.B., Columbia, 1883.
Wesley Frank Price, Andover Theol. Sem., 1883.
Josiah Quincy.
Frederick Jordan Ranlett.
Walter Horton Rhett.* * 1893.
William King Richardson, A.B., Oxford; A.M., 1886.
Frank Blair Rollins, A.M. (Hon.), Univ. Mo., 1882; LL.B., Washington (Mo.), 1882.* * 1884.
Theodore Roosevelt, Overseer; LL.D., Columbia, 1899; Governor N. Y.
Eugene Dexter Russell, Principal Lynn High School.
Richard Middlecott Saltonstall.
Chester Franklin Sanger.* * 1891.
Henry Wilson Savage.
William Beverly Sharp.
Henry Russell Shaw.
Samuel Wiggins Skinner.
Frederick Mears Smith.
Walter Allen Smith.* * 1882.
William Stanford Stevens, M.D., 1883; A.M., 1884.
Vanderlynn Stow.
Frank Overton Suire, LL.B., Cincinnati.
William Houston Talbott.* * 1894.
Arthur Taylor, LL.B., 1885.
William George Langworthy Taylor, LL.B., 1883; Adjunct Prof. Polit. and Econom. Science, State Univ. Nebraska, 1893.
John Sever Tebbets.
John Jacob Thomsen.
Howard Townsend.
Richard Trimble.
Frederic Allison Tupper, Head Master Brighton High School.
Bradford Strong Turpin.
John Lathrop Wakefield.

Charles Ware, M.D., Columbia Coll. Phys. and Surg., 1883.
Charles Everett Warren, M.D., 1883.
Charles Grenfill Washburn.
Henry Randall Webb, LL.B., Nat. Univ. (D. C.), 1882.
Albert Barnes Weimer.
Christopher Minot Weld.
Richard Ward Greene Welling.
Fairfax Henry Wheelan.
Silas Merrick Whitcomb.
Franklin Davis White.
William Howard White.
Frederick Erwin Whiting.
Alfred Wilkinson.
Otho Holland Williams.* * 1896.
William Crawford Winlock, Asst. Astron. U. S. Naval Observ.* * 1896.
Robert Winsor.
John Woodbury. * 17 + 149 = 166

Non-Graduate Members.

[The names of those who have contributed to our class fund are in Roman letters.]

Charles Noah Allen, M.D., Univ. of V., 1881.
William Turel Andrews.
Frank Woods Baker, A.B., 1881.
William Ransom Barbour, A.B., Yale, 1880; LL.B., Yale, 1882.
William Binney.
Benjamin Seaver Blanchard, M.D., 1882.
John Charles Bond.
Edward Brooks.
John Augustus Brown, A.B., 1879.
Henry Denison Burnham.
Mighells Bachman Butler, M.D., N. Y. Hom. Med. Coll., Geneva, 1881.
Benjamin Frederic Carver.
Frederic Emerson Chandler.
William Christy Churchill.
William Bradford Clark.
Edward Kane Clarke.
*Francis Codman.** * 1885.
Samuel Wells Cummings.
William Baxter Cushman, M.D., Bowdoin.
Thomas Chadwick Day.
Pickering Dodge.
George Newell Doggett.
*William Riddle Duncklee.** * 1889.
Pierrepont Edwards.
Edward Everett.
*Clifford Gardner.** * 1879.
*Wilbur Fiske Gillette.** * 1881.
Patrick Grant.
William Morton Grinnell.
*Charles Merton Haley.** * 1891.
George Webster Hall.
Edward Holland Hastings.* * 1889.
Arthur Cyrus Hill.
Gustavus Arthur Hilton, LL.B., Boston Univ., 1882.
Francis Marion Holden, M.D., 1884.
Arthur Wilson Hooper.
*Rufus King Howell.** * 1890.
Frederick Daniel Hussey.
Clarence Gray James.* * 1892.
Eben Dyer Jordan.
George Frederick Joyce, A.B., 1881.
*Peter Katzenbach.** * 1880.
*Edmund Kimball.** * 1890.
Anton Leister.
Daniel Walter Lord.
Thomas William Ludlow, A.B., 1882; A.M., Columb., 1883.* * 1894.
Gerry Austin Lyman.
John Laurie Martin, A.B., 1881.
Frank Woodard Merrick.
George Stow Miller.

*Henry Davis Minot.** * 1890.
John Singleton Mitchell.
Frazer Livingston Montague, A.B., 1884.
*Hicky Hunt Morgan.** * 1879.
Daniel Webster Moriarty, A.B., Boston Univ., 1879.
Edward Irving Morse.
Charles Marcus Osborn, A.B., 1882; L.B., Union Coll., Chicago, 1885.
*Frederick Alonzo Parker.** * 188-.
George Gorham Peters, A.B., 1881.
*Charles Hiram Pew.** * 1880.
Arthur Salem Plimpton.
William Carroll Price.
Harry Seaton Rand.
Walter Allen Rice.
Julian Wainwright Robbins.
William Stanton Rogers.
Frank Russak.
*Leicester Sargent.** * 1883.
Edward Allen Sawyer, A.B., Amherst, 1881; M.D., Univ. City N. Y., 1883.
Louis Phelps Scoville.
Charles Walter Scribner, A.B., Princeton, 1880; M.E., Stevens Inst. Tech., 1882.
Alfred Wotkins Seymour.
Frederick William Sharon, A.B., 1881.
Adna Balch Shaw.
William Francis Sheehan.
Stewart Shillito.
Thornton Howard Simmons.
George Robert Stephens, A.B., Hamilton, 1879.
*Charles Sumner Taussig** * 1898.
Walter Checkley Tiffany, A.B., 1881.
*Willett Losee Titus.** * 1879.
Francis Morgan Ware.
John Samuel Warren, LL.B., Columbia, 1881.
William Livingston Watson.
John Howard Willard.
Morrill Wyman.

* 17 + 70 = 87

Record of the Class, 1895-1900.

The information contained in the following pages was received in answer to the following questions: —

1. Present occupation and residence, with changes since the last report.

2. Marriage, if since last report, with date and place. Give full maiden name of wife, her residence and her parents' names in full; names of children in full, with dates and places of birth; death of wife or children, with dates.

3. Literary, scientific, military, political or commercial work performed or honors received; exact titles and dates of any books, pamphlets, magazine articles, etc.

4. Clubs or societies of which you are or have been a member, with offices held in them; any special interests which occupy your attention, or any item whatever which you think will interest your classmates.

5. College degrees.

6. Any extended or interesting journeys or trips, with dates.

FREDERICK HOBBS ALLEN.

1. I am still practising law, as at the date of our last report. Our firm is the same as then, Adams & Allen. My partner is a Harvard man, George H. Adams, class of '70. My residence is the same, Bolton Priory, Pelham Manor, N. Y.

2. I have had three children: Mary Dorothy Adele, born at Pelham Manor, Aug. 30, 1895; Barbara Frances Gallatin, born at Paris, France, Feb. 16, 1897; Joan Livingston, born at Pelham Manor, March 27, 1898.

3. I have taken some interest in village and town politics at Pelham, having served on various commissions connected with local matters. I have also done a good deal of work in New York City and at Albany in connection with the Citizens' Union and the City Club, — organizations formed for the purpose of securing better government for New York City.

RUSSELL CARPENTER ALLEN.

Since our last report I have continued in the same occupation, as manager of the Sweetwater Fruit Company, in the production and shipping of lemons and other California fruits.

One child has been born, — Mary Ware Allen, April 3, 1897.

My post-office address now and probably for the next five years is Bonita, San Diego County, Cal.

WILLIAM HENRY ALLEY.

Have sold out my business since the last report, and am at present a loafer.

Sailed from New York last June, and have since travelled through Denmark, Norway, Sweden, Northern Russia, the Caucasus, Crimea, Turkey, Greece, Egypt, Palestine, Sicily, Italy, and expect to return to Boston in time for the class dinner.

FREDERIC ALMY.

May I take this opportunity of expressing to the class the regret with which I offered my resignation as class secretary? I have always regarded the position as a great honor, and for the first fifteen years gave it conscientious attention; but after 1895 I seemed unable to give it the necessary time, and I felt also that it should be held by some one nearer Cambridge.

I am still the secretary of the Buffalo Charity Organization Society, an old institution, with many auxiliary departments. I am also still secretary of the Buffalo Civil Service Reform Association. I am a trustee of the George Junior Republic, and was lately appointed by Governor Roosevelt one of the managers of the House of Refuge at Albion. I am chiefly responsible for the libretto of a comic opera called "Orpheus and Eurydice," done in 1897, and I have contributed a number of articles to the "Charities Review." The clubs in which I have been most active are the Saturn Club, the Liberal Club and the Thursday Club, all of Buffalo.

WILLIAM SHANKLAND ANDREWS.

I have lived here in Syracuse [N. Y.] since the date of the last report. I practised law until Jan. 1, 1900, when I was elected a justice of the State supreme court. I am a member of certain social clubs only.

CHARLES EDWARD ATWOOD.

Has not answered. He is still living in Exeter, and is editor of the "Exeter News-Letter" and correspondent of the "Boston Herald."

ROBERT BACON.

I have very little to say. No change in occupation. Residence still New York (1 Park Avenue). Nothing done, no degrees, no journeys.

[Was re-elected overseer in 1895; term expires in 1901.]

HENRY CUTLER BALDWIN.

Physician, 126 Commonwealth Avenue, Boston. On staff of Massachusetts General Hospital, in department for nervous diseases. Chairman of Board of Trustees of Boston Insane Hospital.

MORTON BARROWS.

Is still practising law at St. Paul, Minn. Has written "Barrows on Negligence," published by the West Publishing Company, January, 1900. Is a member of the White Bear Yacht Club, St. Paul Dramatic Circle and St. Paul Town and Country Club.

HENRY TAYLOR BARSTOW.

I am practising medicine at 845 Boylston Street, Boston, and there has been nothing new of interest to the class since the last report. The only journeys I have taken were a pleasant trip to Jamaica, W. I., in 1895, and one to Leadville, Col., in 1896.

NATHANIEL CILLEY BARTLETT.

I am practising law in Boston. Am unmarried. Made a brief visit to London in 1896. Constructed the Haverhill storage warehouse, a substantial brick building, at Haverhill, Mass., in 1897–98.

CHARLES FREDERIC TIFFANY BEALE.

1. Practising law. Address, Metropolitan Club, Washington, D. C.

4. Sons of Revolution, Sons of American Revolution, governor of the Society of Colonial Wars in the District of Columbia, deputy governor-general, for the District of Columbia, of the Society of Colonial Wars.

6. In 1896 I spent the summer in Great Britain, France and Holland; in 1897 I spent the summer in Great Britain and on the continent, going as far east as Buda-Pesth.

GERARD BEMENT.

I am living at Manchester-by-the-Sea, Mass., practising law in Boston. I am president of the Boston Lead Manufacturing Company; am secretary and treasurer of the Essex County Club.

I have made no extended "journeys or trips," and of course, at my age, no "dates."

CHARLES HORACE BENTON.

Has not answered. He lives most of the time near Leeds, Eng., where he has been engaged in the manufacture of machinery. He visits America every few years, and at such times often spends a few days with friends in Boston and Cambridge.

SHERRARD BILLINGS.

The story of my life during the past five years is easily told. I have been here at Groton School all the time, teaching boys and preaching to them. I am still unmarried. I have published little; I have received no college degrees. I have made one trip abroad.

The story sounds uneventful, and is so. I hope, however, that to other '80 men life is proving as deeply interesting and happy as it is to me.

ROBERT ROBERTS BISHOP.

My business connection is the same that it was five years ago, with the Boston commission house of L. C. Chase & Co.; and, aside from the absences which my duties require, I have

made no extended trip excepting one to southern California in the spring of '96.

I am still unmarried, and my home is at Newton Centre, as heretofore.

HERBERT PORTER BISSELL.

May 1, 1896, dissolved partnership with firm of Bissell, Sicard, Bissell & Carey, and soon afterwards formed a partnership with Judge J. Henry Metcalf, under the firm name of Bissell & Metcalf, which firm still exists, and is engaged in the practice of the law. Our practice consists very largely in the care of corporations.

I have the same family that was recorded in the last report.

I am interested in several corporations as a director. I am vice-president of the Niagara Gorge Railroad Company, and give a good deal of attention to its management. I am a director in the City National Bank of Buffalo, and a director of the Pan-American Exposition to be held in Buffalo in 1901. I am also chairman of the law committee of that company. Otherwise, I can think of very little that is worth recording.

In addition to the clubs that I have been a member of for a good many years, and which were mentioned in the last report, I have recently joined the University Club in New York, where I hope to have the pleasure of meeting a good many of the men whose friendship I enjoyed at college.

CHARLES BENTON BLAIR.

Is still practising law in Grand Rapids, Mich. Another son, James, was born Jan. 22, 1897. Blair was appointed referee in bankruptcy in October, 1899.

WILLIAM TILDEN BLODGETT.

1. Present occupation, dairy farmer, Fishkill Village, N. Y.
2. Not married.
3. No books written; no honors received.

4. University and Harvard clubs, New York City.
5. No college degrees.
6. No journeys.

HUGH LENNOX BOND.

Since the date of our last report I have continued as general attorney of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad system, in the service of the railroad company, the receivers, and again of the company after reorganization; and have also continued in general practice as one of the firm of Cowen, Cross & Bond.

Have two children, born since the last report: Jessie Van Rensselaer, Nov. 15, 1896; Eleanor Lennox, April 15, 1900.

Address for the next five years, Baltimore, Md.

FRANK HERBERT BRACKETT.

Writes that he is living at Point Shirley, Winthrop, Mass., and has nothing to report.

RUSSELL BRADFORD.

Since the last report I have continued to reside in Cambridge and to practise law in Boston.

July 5, 1895, I was married, at Red Beach (Calais), Me., to Laura Somers Heisley of Washington, D. C., daughter of Edward and Caroline Somers, of Red Beach.

I do not suppose that the following details will be of great interest to the class, but I give them in response to the specific questions propounded. Apart from the practice of law, the activities of my life for the most part have been confined to Cambridge, where I have been interested in many local matters. In 1893 I was elected a member of the common council, and in 1894, 1895, 1896, 1897 and 1898 I was a member of the board of aldermen, serving as president the last two years. In the fall of 1898 I was a candidate for the

mayoralty nomination of the "Temple Hall" party, so called, and carried two wards in the caucuses, my principal opponent winning in the remaining three wards, and being finally elected mayor. I am a member of the Citizens' Trade Association of Cambridge, and am now serving my second year as its president. I am a member of the Cambridge Club, and have been chairman of its executive committee. I am a director of the Colonial Club, and secretary of the Bar Association of the County of Middlesex. I am also a member of the Oakley Country Club and of the Harvard Musical Association.

CHARLES WESLEY BRADLEY.*

Died in Somerville, Mass., Sept. 22, 1884. See Report III., pp. 25–28, and report IV., p. 22.

AMOS FRANKLIN BREED.

I am still in the leather business, a member of the firm of Breed & Badger, now located at 94 High Street, Boston. My residence is Lynn, Mass., where I am a member of the Oxford and Park clubs.

CLIFFORD BRIGHAM.

My occupation and residence are the same as stated in the last report, — engaged in the practice of law, with offices at 10 Tremont Street, Boston, and Salem, Mass., and living at Salem.

NAT MAYNARD BRIGHAM.

Am travelling passenger agent for Santa Fé Railway Company, living in Pasadena, with headquarters in Los Angeles. Last year had charge of grand cañon business for Santa Fé, at Flagstaff, Ariz. Shall be at Williams, Ariz., with same duties this summer.

Have two children: Nathalie Francis, four and a half years; Virginia Howe, two and a half years.

March 15 made my debut as a public lecturer; subject, "Grand Cañon of Arizona." Next fall shall go east, with following repertories: (1) "Grand Cañon of Arizona;" (2) "A Week in Moki Land" (introducing Indian and Spanish music); (3) "Our Indian Sisters" (by Mrs. Brigham); (4) "Our Army in Arizona."

LOUIS MAYO BROWN.

Continues in the practice of law at Glens Falls, N. Y.; was married April 28, 1897, at Elmira, N. Y., to Edith Gertrude, daughter of Harden De Valson Pratt and Mary (Hillabrand) Pratt of Elmira.

PHILIP TOWNSEND BUCKLEY.

I am still practising medicine in South Boston. Present residence, 399A Broadway.

GEORGE MINOT BUTLER.

1. My residence is 292 Amity Street, Flushing, L. I. I am employed by Jno. Wanamaker, having charge of the entire first floor of his New York store.

2. I was married, Nov. 26, 1884, to Elizabeth D. Simpson of Newburyport, Mass. She was the daughter of Capt. Thomas C. Simpson of that place. We have one child, Sarah Simpson Butler, born in Pittsburg, Sept. 10, 1885.

FRANCIS ELLIOT CABOT.

1. Assistant secretary, Boston Board of Fire Underwriters. Address, East Milton, Mass.

2. One child born since last report, Edward, May 13, 1898. No deaths.

3. First lieutenant, First Corps Cadets, M. V. M.; member of Board of Consulting Engineers, National Board of Fire

Underwriters; member of executive committee of National Fire Protection Association.

4. Associate member Boston Society of Architects.

FRANK OLIVER CARPENTER.

1. My present occupation is teaching, with occasional law practice. I teach, as in 1895, in the English High School, Boston. My rank is that of master. The subjects I teach are French and commercial law.

My residence is at 25 Montview Street, West Roxbury, Mass.

3. I have given quite a number of papers before the Appalachian Mountain Club and social clubs on various subjects not worth recording here. One paper on "Lost River" was published in "Appalachia," Vol. IX., No. 1, May, 1899. I have completed my "French Grammar for High Schools and Academies," and hope to see it in print at an early day. I am the author of a "Guide Book to the Franconia Notch and Pemigewasset Valley," Alexander Moore, publisher, Boston, 1898, covering the region from Plymouth, N. H., to the town of Franconia, N. H., a district thirty miles long by ten miles wide, including the Mount Lafayette range. Also, I drew and published a map of that region to accompany the guide book in 1899.

4. I am a member of the Appalachian Mountain Club, Universal Brotherhood, Boston Young Men's Congress, Massachusetts Horticultural Society, Boston Young Men's Christian Union, West Roxbury Unitarian Club.

6. I have spent my summers as usual, at my cottage, "Ferncliff," at North Woodstock, N. H., near the Flume and Profile houses. I have climbed more or less each summer among the White Mountains. The chief thing I did was to explore and report to the Appalachian Club the wonderful gorge of the "Lost River," on the side of Mount Moosilauke, a ravine full of boulders, caves and waterfalls, that far sur-

passes the famous Flume in beauty and grandeur, and will become renowned when made accessible to the ordinary tourist. It is the only gorge in the White Mountains where ropes are needed at times for safety. It is fully described in my guide book noted above, and I am glad to have aided in opening to the public such a remarkable bit of scenery.

IGNATIUS SUMNER CARRUTH.*

Died in Boston, Mass., Aug. 8, 1883. See Report III., pp. 31, 32.

HENRY BAINBRIDGE CHAPIN.

I have made no change in residence or occupation since 1895. On May 1, 1898, I was appointed general traffic manager of the Boston & Albany Railroad Company. I have received no honors, written no books, and, in fact, have done very little outside of my regular routine.

CHARLES HENRY CHAPMAN.

Clerk in census office at Washington; address, 1330 Massachusetts Avenue. Was married to Harriet Louise Bartlett, Sept. 6, 1893, at Kennebunk, Me.

GEORGE THORNDIKE CHASE.

On June 12, 1895, I married Lauretta Adelaide Hanford, oldest daughter of George Fordham and Emma Hanford (née Whitlock) of New York. One son, George Abbot Chase, was born the 15th of September, 1898, and died the 25th of March, 1899.

I am at present surgeon in charge of the out-patient department of the J. Hood Wright Memorial Hospital.

In January and February of 1898 I visited Mexico with my wife. Crossing the Rio Grande at Eagle Pass, we visited

most of the important cities and towns, going farther south than the city of Mexico, east to Tampico and west to the city of Guadalajara.

WALTER COLE.

Has not answered.

HARVEY NEWTON COLLISON.

I have been practising law for the last five years at 5 Tremont Street, Boston. I am still unmarried.

WILLIAM HOFF COOK.

My occupation still is an attorney-at-law, with residence still in San Francisco.

I am still married and my boys are still living, and getting ready for their troubles in life.

You ask what "literary, scientific, military, political or commercial work performed, or honors received" by me. In answer to this prolific question, I would state that I have performed and received none. Whether the "hoodoo" began with the Hispano-American war I do not know, or whether it was because while in college I studied Spanish with Mr. Bendalari, or French with Professor Bocher, or German with "Professor" Faulhauber, or whether it was because our "Teddy" Roosevelt became a rough rider, and accepted a "military" commission in advocacy of the historical and constitutional "principles" in which we were instructed together, or in subjugation to political "principals" with whom he later became acquainted, I do not know; but the fact remains that my present success seems to be no more advanced than does the political future of "imperialism," "expansion," "exploitation," "annexation," or any other "dark horse."

From the foregoing you will understand that I still believe in the oath administered to me as an attorney, that I believe in

and will support the Constitution of the United States, wherever promulgated, and will always advocate the interests of Harvard University, and all the classmates of 1880.

CHARLES STEVENSON DAVIS.

I am still living in Plymouth, Mass., and am still engaged in the practice of law. I have taken no extended journeys except incidental trips to various parts of the United States. A son, Russell Davis, was born May 3, 1898. My address for the next five years will in all probability be the same.

JOHN DOANE.

Here I am, still at work with the Plymouth Congregational Church of Lincoln, Neb. Nothing unusual has happened that would be of interest to the class. No titles, journeys, papers or children have distinguished me. "An ordinary western pastor" describes me.

EDWIN MERRICK DODD.

Since our last report I have continued living here in Providence as a member of the firm of Coffin & Dodd, wool brokers. I have received no new honors or new children.

FRANK FADEN DODGE.

Am now with the American Hide and Leather Company [17 East Street, Boston] as our old corporation, Stephen Dow Company, of which I was treasurer, sold its business to the new company last fall. Have made no extended journeys since last trip to England, three or four years ago.

The "class baby" is just completing his first year in the Lawrence Scientific School.

JONATHAN DWIGHT, Jr.

"In statu quo."

[Which, being translated, means "still practising medicine at 2 East Thirty-fourth Street, New York City." — J. W.]

ARTHUR WENTWORTH HAMILTON EATON.

During the past five years I have been diligently writing, preaching, and teaching English. My address is the same as in the last report, 38 East Tenth Street, New York.

RALPH NICHOLSON ELLIS.

My address is 22 West Fifty-seventh Street, New York. I am unmarried. My residence is at Westbury, Long Island. I am there occupied with farming and a general nursery business, am master of the Meadowbrook Hounds, and have the care of several estates. There is no event to state that should occupy the valuable space of your class report. I am profoundly interested in the many successful careers of the men of our class, and shall await the class report with the utmost interest.

HERBERT HALL EUSTIS.

No new replies to questions 1 to 5, except that my address is now 18 Maple Street, Brookline, Mass.

6. On Jan. 7, 1899, I was taken seriously sick, and have spent the winter of 1900 travelling in the south for my health.

JAMES DEERING FESSENDEN.

Since I made my last report to you, nothing has happened of any special interest to my classmates. I have regularly and steadily continued the practice of the same profession, at the same place, with the same partner, blessed with the best of health, and with immunity from affliction and sorrow. Residence, 650 Madison Avenue, New York City; occupation, lawyer; not married; clubs, Bar Association, Harvard, Metropolitan.

JAMES BRAINERD FIELD.

I am still practising medicine and surgery in this city, where my daughter, Helen Ward Field, was born, on June 18, 1898.

I am visiting surgeon to the Lowell Hospital and to the Lowell General Hospital. I am treasurer of the Massachusetts Association of Boards of Health. I am a member of the New England Historic-Genealogical Society, and of several medical and social organizations.

CHARLES EVERETT FISH.

Principal Rhineland School for Girls, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

CHARLES CHAUNCEY FOSTER.

I am still practising medicine in Cambridge, at 8 Elmwood Avenue. Am still unmarried. During the winter of 1895–96 I travelled in the far east, studying military medicine as I went. In Hong Kong I had an opportunity to study the plague which had lately broken out there. On my return I read before the Association of Military Surgeons a paper on the plague, the first of its kind ever written by any American medical man. In this I predicted that sooner or later we should have it in San Francisco. So far, by *good luck*, my prediction has been only barely fulfilled, — only one recorded case, but the end is not yet. Title of paper, "Notes by a Medical Officer in the East."

During the Spanish war I was surgeon of the Fifth Massachusetts Regiment.

Clubs: Union, St. Botolph, Papyrus, Massachusetts Medical Society, Association of Military Surgeons, National Orthopedic Association, Loyal Legion.

HAROLD NORTH FOWLER.

1. Professor of Greek, College for Women of Western Reserve University. Residence, 49 Cornell Street, Cleveland, O.

3. I have published the following articles: "Notes on Thucydides," I., 8, 1; I., 9, 3; I., 28, 3, in "American Journal of Philology," XV., 1895, pp. 70–73; "Review of Otto

Waser, Skylla und Charybdis in der Litteratur und Kunst der Griechen," "American Journal of Archæology," X., 1895, p. 503 ff.; "The Dates of the Exiles of Peisistratos," "Harvard Studies in Classical Philology," VII., pp. 167–175; "Portraits of Virgil," a paper read at the Classical Conference at Ann Arbor, Mich., March 31, 1898, published in the "Western Reserve University Bulletin," April, 1898, pp. 28–37, and "School Review," October, 1898, pp. 598–605; "Pausanias's Description of Greece," "American Journal of Archæology," second series, II., 1898, pp. 357–366. Since 1897 I have been associate editor of the "American Journal of Archæology," second series, in charge of the news, discussions and bibliography.

4. Am a member of the University Club of Cleveland. At the last annual dinner of the Harvard Club of Cleveland I was chosen vice-president.

6. My wife and I spent the summer of 1896 for the most part in Italy. We sailed from New York May 16, and reached New York again September 16. We spent one week in Greece, three weeks on the water and about three weeks in Paris, but the rest of the time we were in Italy, which we found very comfortable in the summer time.

I am acting as secretary and treasurer of the American Philological Association this year, in the absence of the regular incumbent, Smyth, '78.

HENRY GARDNER FRENCH.*

Died in Boston, Mass., Jan. 2, 1892. See Report V., p. 32.

EUGENE FULLER.

Besides actively practising my profession, I busy myself by visiting as surgeon two hospitals, by holding professorships in two medical schools, and by contributions to medical literature, chief among which is my work on "Diseases of the

Genito-Urinary System," just published by the Macmillan Company.

Address, 109 East Thirty-fourth Street, New York.

FREDERICK GARDINER.

Have removed from Pomfret, Conn., where I had been rector of Christ Church and master in Pomfret school, and for a time head master, and have become head master of Yeates Institute, Lancaster, Pa., an endowed preparatory school for boys, founded in 1854, in memory of Hon. Jasper Yeates, (revolutionary) judge of the supreme court. Here I hope to build up a "New England school" which will be useful to Pennsylvania, Maryland and Delaware.

An article in "Cosmopolitan," "Utilizing Boy Waste," illustrated by Atwood, February, 1899, is the extent of my literary activity.

I am a member of the Philadelphia University Club, Hamilton Club, A. A. A. S., American Natural Science, American Historical Association, Anthropological Association, Pennsylvania Society Egyptian Exploration, Association of Colleges and Preparatory Schools.

I have made two trips abroad, spent in Italy.

WILLIAM ALEXANDER GASTON.

Present occupation, miscellaneous.

Have three children, — two born, I think, since last class report. My three are: Ruth, Nov. 9, 1894; William, Nov. 12, 1896; John, Dec. 10, 1898.

Member of various clubs and societies. No books written. Nothing of interest to my classmates to record.

[Is chairman of board of directors of Boston Elevated Railway Company, and director and trustee in many other Boston corporations. His law firm is now Gaston, Snow & Saltonstall.— J. W.]

JAMES GEDDES, Jr.

[All who remember Geddes' account of his life abroad in an earlier report will be glad to read the sequel, prepared at the request of the secretary. — J. W.]

Since last writing, the respectable obscurity to which the average pedagogue is relegated has been hardly marred by a ripple of anything calculated to awaken popular interest. The tendency here, as in other callings making up the "strenuous life" of the end of the century, is toward specialization, which has even to be combated in order merely to attempt to keep in touch with what is really of more vital and human interest. This struggle is rarely successful. One of the inventions of the American educator, for the purpose of keeping his executors in touch with humanity, is the sabbatical year. It has been my privilege to avail myself of its provisions by spending fourteen months in different countries of southern Europe, — obviously with a view to special needs, yet endeavoring not to disregard more universal ones. My interests led me toward Spain, but in June, 1898, on account of the war, a voyage directly there was of more than questionable propriety. I could, however, put in some time profitably in Portugal, whither we sailed on a Portuguese steamer for Lisbon, June 5 of that year. The route, being more southerly than the ordinary Atlantic course, is quite free from fog, and the chances in summer of a smooth sea are good. Added to this, the beautiful group of the Azores breaks the monotony of the voyage for several days, and one can spend a few hours roaming over Fayal or St. Michael, as we did. The ordinary tourist will doubtless, as in the past, feel skeptical in regard to Lusitania's attractions, and may perhaps feel content to remember of "Lisbon-town" what our beloved Holmes has bequeathed to us. Nevertheless, in point of scenery this little country offers some of the finest in its way in all Europe; and its position in one corner of the continent will long make it cherished by those fond of local color.

What we had been counting on, by analogy of everything here on earth, the end of the war, came seasonably. The Portuguese extras, in large letters heralded on the: "*Terça-feira, 5 de julho de 1898:*" "*A derrota e destruição da esquadra hespanhola de Cervera no anniversario da independencia dos Estados-Unidos,*" with the details: "*O almirante Cervera preso — 1500 prisioneiros;*" and the description: "*A lucta foi encarniçada e o fogo foi terrivel.*" When a younger man than now I had traversed Spain from north to south, and having inflicted my classmates then with a labored account of experiences there, I shall spare them similar memories of a journey through the country from west to east. It may, however, be worth while to say that "it is an ill wind that blows no one any good." I was naturally careful to bind the pinions of the bird of Jove and to suppress his proverbial shriek; in other words, not to parade nationality, which, besides being likely to cause trouble, would, in a certain sense, only have been adding insult to injury. We received, consequently, everywhere only the most courteous treatment. The war, even in Portugal, had affected the exchange notably. Indeed, during our three months' stay there, and for nearly that time in Spain, I received regularly on my drafts over 60 per cent. on their face value by exchange, receiving, say, for £10, instead of the nominal 250 pesetas or francs, over 400. At one time the exchange was more than double; so that, by drawing a fair sum, say £50, one could easily live on the fat of the land — though literally on its poverty — for several months without spending any money at all. That things generally were dearer was not easy in most cases to verify. These facts, together with the beauty of the cathedral at Salamanca, are what has made a lasting impression on this last trip to Spain. Nevertheless, favorable as such conditions are for impecunious but worthy travellers, I do not desire another war with either Spain or Portugal. Notwithstanding that fact, however, I

am not an anti-imperialist, and I do not read the "Nation" with pleasure. This may only reveal the savage in man which is impervious to the culture that foreign travel is supposed to give. As regards Salamanca itself, the fact that it is as hard for the ordinary tourist to get there as it was for Gil Blas, renders it an ideal place to study genuine Spanish life and art. Indeed, personally, I prefer of an evening to sit out in the noble Plaza Mayor, with the sculptured busts of kings and heroes looking down from the tympani over the ninety arcades, and watch the children play "toro," to seeing the real thing, which on this same spot, not so very many years ago, used actually to take place in the presence of twenty thousand spectators, and must have been a sight worthy of its self-styled name, "Pequeña Roma." However, such a preference, from the Spanish stand-point, is, of course, low art.

What must have struck any traveller during the fall of 1898 in Spain was the intense feeling of bitterness against the government, which quite threw into the shade that against Americans. This cropped out continually everywhere. Thus, upon taking us through the Palacio del Congreso de los Diputados in Madrid, the guardian, after delivering a philippic upon Spanish politicians, directed our attention to the portraits of famous legislators of all times which decorate the ceiling of the Salon de Sesiones, saying, with a laconic smile, "Up there are our best statesmen, — for they are all dead."

Our hotel in the Spanish capital happened to adjoin the one which received Admiral Cervera upon his arrival. From the railway station del Norte to the hotel in the Calle del Arenal a cordon of military lined both sides of the way, for a hostile demonstration was feared at any moment. Nothing occurred. Abject despair and resignation to the inevitable continued after as before, while the daily returning troops, thin and yellow, in their drab canvas uniforms, accentuated the anguish which overwhelmed public feeling. What a contrast to the reception which, according to the American

papers, greeted the Admiral upon his arrival in the modern Athens!

If the fate of war depended upon gorgeous uniforms, then the natives of old Iberia would easily lead the nations of to-day. Can there be anywhere a more beautiful sight than the ceremony of changing the guard every morning in the court in front of the royal palace, — that one of which Napoleon said to Joseph, as they went up the historic staircase, "You will be better lodged here than I am," — the military bands of the two regiments relieving each other performing respectively in turn the spirited and melodious national air, the little king and his mother looking down from their balcony upon that scene, where the refraction of a southern sun on white granite and marble, together with the gleaming of shining arms and accoutrements, fairly dazzle the eyes and bewilder the mind? Methinks not even in the ballet of grand opera is it equalled, nor even in Vienna on Corpus Christi.

Under the inspiring strains of Fenollosa's music it is not easy to control what our esteemed professor of fine arts terms "that much-neglected faculty, the imagination," and in fancy, amid the brilliancy and glamour of the court, mine started on the run, picturing a day just a month before leaving the Hub, when, from an obscure doorway commanding School Street and a portion of Beacon, I saw the Eighth Regiment of our boys, with slouched hats and sombre uniforms, headed by an '80 man, march up to the State House to be reviewed. The practical character of everything about these boys must have impressed any one who saw them. It is just the reverse in Madrid, — it is the impractical that at every turn displays its character, one that is largely all front, all form, all show, — which, too, must be kept up, come what will. Imagination is unruly, and the idea of the destinies of a regiment, of a large city, of a great State in the hands of '80 men suggests possibilities foreign to Spain yet pleasant to dwell upon. That they may be realized, *j'aime à le croire.*

I shall spare my classmates more than the mention of a bicycle tour of about a thousand miles through southern France and Provence, including also the French and Italian Rivieras, and merely say that in many parts of Langue-d'-Oc and Provence the roads are simply ideal; and that Alexandre Dumas, in his "Le midi de la France," in summing up all that he has seen in foreign parts, hardly exaggerates the intrinsic interest of such monuments as those at Arles, Nîmes, Orange and Les Baux, not to mention others of a different type, as at Avignon, Aiguesmortes and Carcassonne, when he compares them with the grandest of like ruins found in Italy. It is true, I believe, that, if one does not travel with more pleasure at this time of life, one is apt to with more profit than when just out of college. As I recall lovely Taormina and flowery Amalf, I cannot help thinking of the career of a classmate, now no longer with us, and whose privilege it was not mine to know, who, like some others favored by Providence, or by nature, or by both, could enjoy twenty years ago what it is only given to some of us at this time of life rightly to appreciate. Our cups are smaller; we must be content "to drink in our cup."

I revisited Trieste and the American consulate. The good old consul, alas! had crossed to that farther shore where the administration does not change every four years, and the sword of Damocles has no terrors. He had practically realized the aim of his life, to produce a standard "Life of Beethoven." The bequest to Harvard, bearing his name, testifies to his constant love for his Alma Mater. Before his day as consul, for twenty-three years an illustrious predecessor of the class of '26, Richard Hildreth, the historian, had for several years honored the post. Since those good old times of comparative tranquillity, as the present incumbent almost poetically informed me, men had come and men had gone; but he amended by saying that some had not even come, for one appointee, finding continental attractions so absorbing before reaching his

post, had succumbed to them and cancelled all previous engagements. Another, preferring for a residence, for some reason best known to himself, a distant city, had never even visited Trieste, but with Napoleonic prescience had from his self-chosen abode directed the consular affairs of the port for over a year. Finally, during an epoch known in American civics (cf. Hart's *Civics;* < *caedere* = to decapitate) as the consular looting epoch, so rapid had been the rotation in office during that time, that the procession of anticipatory incumbents, realizing themselves that fact as a foregone conclusion, had simply claimed travelling expenses before reaching their post and veered about in order to see the sights.

In 1880 that fascination for the queen city of the Adriatic that we are all likely to experience sooner or later had not won me, and the vineyards of Capo d'Istria, the road to Miramar and the baths of Monfalcone seemed more attractive than the Rialto, the Giardini Pubblici and the Lido. Now the contrary is true; but then Trieste has changed, and, in changing, its material prosperity has so effectively stifled every æsthetic possibility that the Triestines have literally almost no relaxation grounds not monopolized by traffic, the factory and railways, other than the Molo di San Carlo, which, despite the steamers on both sides, nevertheless now forms the principal promenade. The views from the heights are still beautiful, but the charm as of old for "la bella Trieste" no longer exists; it has been transferred to that exquisite salon, the drawing-room of Europe, — the Piazza di S. Marco.

Contributions, mainly in connection with my line of work, as follows: "The College of To-day in its Relations to the Past and the Future," opening address before the College of Liberal Arts of Boston University, at the beginning of its second quarter century, Oct. 19, 1895, — "University Beacon," v. XXI., Nos. 1, 2; also issued separately. "L'étude des langues modernes à Boston," — "Maître Phonétique," Bourg-la-Reine, près Paris, v. XII., Nos. 13, 14, October, Novem-

ber, 1897. "Memories of Edward Lillie Pierce and Alexander Wheelock Thayer," — "University Beacon," v. XXIII., Nos. 3, 4, Nov. 5, 19, 1897; also issued separately. "American French Dialect Comparison," Paper No. II.; "Two Acadian-French dialects compared with 'Some Specimens of a French-Canadian Dialect spoken in Maine,'" — "Modern Language Notes," v. XII., No. 8, December, 1897; v. XIII., Nos. 1, 2, 4, 5, January, February, April, May, 1898; also issued separately. "King Arthur and the Table Round," a review of William Wells Newell's ['59] two-volume work bearing this title, — "Harvard Graduates' Magazine," March, 1898. "L'étude des langues modernes à Boston," No. II., — "Maître Phonétique," v. XIII., September, October, 1898. "Variations in French pronunciations," — "Modern Language Notes," v. XIV., Nos. 2, 3, February, March, 1899; also issued separately. "L'étude des langues modernes à Boston," No. III., — "Maître Phonétique," v. XIV., No. 9, September, 1899. "A summer in Portugal," — "University Beacon," v. XXIV., Nos. 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 1898–99. "Moral Sense" (à propos of "l'affaire"), — "University Beacon," v. XXV., No. 1, Oct. 6, 1899. "Canadian-French: The Language and Literature of the Past Decade, with a Retrospect of the Causes which have produced Them," — "Kritischer Jahresbericht ueber die Fortschritte der romanischen Philologie," Erlangen, 1900.

Home address, Brookline, Mass.

JOSEPH HENRY GEST.

1. Assistant director and secretary Cincinnati Museum Association.

2. Elizabeth Harriet, born June 3, 1896; Henry, born Aug. 19, 1899.

4. Secretary Municipal Art Society of Cincinnati, member of the National Advisory Board, Department of Fine Arts, United States Commission to the Paris Exposition of 1900.

SAMUEL COTTON GILBERT.*

Died in Deming, New Mexico, April 3, 1885. See Report III., pp. 45–47, and Report IV., p. 37.

FRANK MILTON GILLEY.

No change since last report; unmarried; teaching physics and chemistry in Chelsea, Mass., High School.

BRADLEY GILMAN.

1. Clergyman, Springfield, Mass.

3. Volume of stories just out, by Little, Brown & Co., called "The Parsonage Porch." Have also had a few stories in the magazines. Scribners wrote me a month ago that a story of mine would be published "this spring." It ought to be in the May number. Also, last year I translated Edouard Rod's "Le Menage du Pasteur Naudie," under the title "Pastor Naudie's Young Wife." Little, Brown & Co. published it.

4. Am not in any clubs, except one or two mild (*not* wild) literary clubs. I also retain my interest in economic and sociological subjects, and am an active member and officer of the Associated Charities work in this city.

6. Last summer I went over to England and the continent; did the same the year before, and two years before that. Only a lack of funds prevents me from going this year also.

WILLIAM WALLACE GOOCH.

Is in Europe and has not answered. Is practising law in New York City, at 15 Wall Street.

LOUIS MAY GREELEY.

1. My present occupation is that of a lawyer. I live at La Grange, Ill., a suburb of the city of Chicago. My last residence was 60 Bellevue Place, Chicago, Ill.

2. I was married, on Oct. 3, 1895, to Anna Lowell Dunbar of Cambridge, Mass., daughter of Prof. Charles F. Dunbar and Julia C. Dunbar.

6. I have made two or three trips into the mountainous parts of West Virginia and North Carolina, for the purpose of examining title to timber tracts. While my experiences were interesting to me, I do not believe they would have any special interest for my classmates.

GEORGE GRISWOLD.

I have for the past ten years been agent for and manager of Tuxedo Park, where I have lived since the autumn of 1888.

In May, 1886, I married Miss Emily O. Post, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Edwin A. Post of New York City. We have one son, George Griswold, born in October, 1896.

HENRY ELIOT GUILD.*

Died at Colorado Springs, Col., March 21, 1888. See Report IV., pp. 40–42.

ARTHUR HALE.

1. Please change my address to Broad Street station, Philadelphia. I am still here with the Pennsylvania Railroad. Since Jan. 1, 1898, I have been superintendent of telegraph.

3. Railroad work is so largely technical that it had best, I fancy, be not enlarged upon. Suffice it to say that there has been no superintendent of telegraph for thirty years, and there are twenty-five divisions to cover. A few unsigned articles in the "Railroad Gazette" are all I have written outside the office, though I have kept up with our Pegasus verse-making club; this with Owen Wister, Jack Mitchell and others not from Harvard.

4. I have lately joined the Rittenhouse Club here, and also the Old Shakespere Society; likewise the Mayflower, Sons of the Revolution and Colonial War societies.

6. Travelling is business.

ARTHUR LAWRENCE HALL.

I am still engaged in tilling the soil for fruit, hay and other produce, at my old home in Revere. My chief interest is in studying current events, and in watching from a distance the doings of my great classmates, who are leaders of men in so many ways, and at whose deeds I am constantly filled with admiration.

FREDERICK BOUND HALL.

Is teacher of drawing in English High School, Boston. Has drawn for publication in the Boston "Globe." May be addressed at the school, or Hanover, Mass.

WILLIAM DUDLEY HALL.

1. Physician, 387 Boylston Street, Boston, Mass.

4. University Club of Boston, Boston Athletic Association, Boston Press Club, Massachusetts Medical Society, New England Ophthalmological Society, American Ophthalmological Society, Boston Society of Medical Improvement, Boston Society of Medical Sciences, surgeon of the Massachusetts Charitable Eye and Ear Infirmary.

ARTHUR LEE HANSCOM.

Not an item of interest to give you. Everything the same as last report, and the same post-office address, South Eliot, Me., box 64.

MITCHELL HARRISON.

1. Capitalist.

2. Wife, Virginia Norris Harrison, died Feb. 8, 1895. Children: John Kearsley Mitchell, born May 30, 1887; Virginia, born Sept. 10, 1893; Nathalie, born Jan. 28, 1892. Married, June 1, 1898, Elizabeth Cooper Pruyn, daughter of Francis S. and Charlotte C. Pruyn of Albany, N. Y.

4. Member of University Club, New York; Metropolitan Club, Washington, D. C.; Fort Orange and Albany Country Club, Albany, N. Y.; Rittenhouse Club, Art Club, Philadelphia, Pa.

ALBERT BUSHNELL HART.

1. Since the last report I have continued to live at 15 Appian Way, Cambridge. On Jan. 11, 1897, I was promoted to a full professorship of history by the corporation of Harvard College, and still hold that position.

2. We have twin boys, Albert Bushnell Hart, Jr., and Adrian Putnam Hart, born Jan. 25, 1897.

3. From October, 1894, to February, 1896, I continued a member of the Cambridge school committee. From July, 1895, to December, 1899, I was a member of the Board of Commissioners of the Massachusetts Nautical Training School, in charge of the training ship "Enterprise." In July, 1895, appeared the first number of the "American Historical Review," of which I have been one of the board of editors since its foundation. I have also continued to serve as university editor of the "Harvard Graduates' Magazine." My principal publications during the last five years have been as follows: "Guide to the Study of American History," Ginn & Co., Boston and London, 1896, with Edward Channing; "American History Told by Contemporaries," New York, Macmillan, 1897; Vol. I., "Era of Colonization," 1492–1689; Vol. II., "Building of the Republic," 1689–1783, 1898; "Source-Book of American History, edited for Schools and Readers, with Practical Introductions,'

New York, Macmillan, 1899; "The Study of History in Schools, Report to the American Historical Association by the Committee of Seven," New York, Macmillan, 1899, with six others; "Salmon Portland Chase," Boston, Houghton, Mifflin & Co., 1899. I have furnished introductions to the three following books: M. P. Follett: "The Speaker of the House of Representatives," New York, Longmans, 1896; W. DuBois Brookings and Ralph Curtis Ringwalt: "Briefs for Debate on Current Political, Economic and Social Topics," New York, Longmans, 1896; William H. Siebert: "The Underground Railroad from Slavery to Freedom," New York, Macmillan, 1898. I am editor of the "American Citizen Series," of which as yet the only volume that has appeared is Carroll D. Wright: "Outline of Practical Sociology, with Special Reference to American Conditions," New York, Longmans, 1899. Of the contributions to periodicals, besides those in the "Harvard Graduates' Magazine," the most important have been "American Character in Politics," Chautauquan, November, 1895; three articles in the "Educational Review," December, 1895, October, 1897, and October, 1899, on the new college entrance requirements at Harvard; "Boundary Controversies and Commissions in the United States," "Bond Record," March, 1896; "The Protest of the Mountain Lover," "Nation," June 4, 1896; "The Year's Advance in History and Political Science," "Review of Reviews," December, 1896; "The Historical Opportunity in America," "American Historical Review," October, 1898; a series of six articles in "Harper's Monthly," from June, 1898, to February, 1900, on various phases of our foreign relations and colonization.

5. I am or have been a member of the Colonial Club of Cambridge, Cambridge Club (vice-president), Examiner Club, Boston Authors' Club, Century Club of New York, Authors' Club of New York, Massachusetts Historical Society (chairman of the historical manuscripts committee), Massachusetts Military Historical Society (chairman of the executive commit-

tee), Harvard Memorial Society (vice-president), Prince Society, Massachusetts Schoolmasters' Club (vice-president), New England History Teachers' Association (president), American Historical Association (councillor), and various other social and professional organizations.

6. Aside from college duties, during the last five years my principal interest has been to forward the improvement of teaching of history in schools. To that end I have prepared various books intended to be useful for school and college courses in history, and have been much occupied in the long discussions of the Harvard faculty on the improvement in entrance requirements in history; and also, as a member of the Committee of Seven, I have participated in drawing up an elaborate report on history in schools. Another interest has been the study of the diplomatic history of the United States as a basis for a judgment upon the international intervention and expansion of territory involved during the last three years. In various public addresses and magazine articles I have set forth what seemed to me the lesson of history and the experience of the nation in territorial growth and in American international relations. It is likely that I shall spend much of the rest of my life in the study of American diplomatic history.

GEORGE BAPTISTE HATCH.

Is still pastor of First Congregational Church at Berkeley, Cal.; is at present taking a trip through England and Scotland and on the continent, and therefore has not answered personally. — J. W.

EDWARD SOUTHWORTH HAWES.

1. Am a teacher in the Polytechnic Institute of Brooklyn, academic department, in charge of the department of Greek. Address there, or at University Club, New York.

3. Prepared "A First Book in Greek," in collaboration with Dr. Frank P. Graves, now president of the University of Washington.

4. Am a member of the Harvard and University clubs of New York, the Schoolmasters' Association of New York and vicinity, the Appalachian Mountain Club, the American Philological Association and the Crescent Athletic Club of Brooklyn.

HAROLD GOULD HENDERSON.

The dinner, I regret to say, is impossible, for in June I expect to have my family with me in the Adirondacks, where I have had a "lodge in the wilderness" for many years.

My law practice I was compelled by ill-health to give up some years ago. For the past five years we have been travelling in Europe, only returning to America late last autumn. While abroad we spent every winter in Dresden and the spring either in England or Italy. By a great stroke of luck I was asked to fish on a salmon river in Norway the first summer we were abroad, with the result that the four succeeding summers were partially spent in the same way.

In Dresden, in 1896, my second boy, Francis Tracy Henderson was born, so that I now have two boys, the elder, Harold, Jr., nearly eleven, and the younger nearly four.

Our permanent residence will hereafter be at 953 Madison Avenue, New York, though the house will not be ready for us till the autumn.

My clubs are still the Century, Players and St. Anthony.

GEORGE A. HIBBARD.

Really there is nothing new to tell you about myself. I have been doing my usual amount of writing for the magazines, and have found no new interest except perhaps,— golf.

WILLIAM HENRY HILLS.

Present home address, 41 Belmont Street, Somerville; business address, P. O. box 1905, Boston. Exchange editor and editorial paragraph writer on Boston "Globe;" editor of "The Writer;" still connected with the "Somerville Journal," and interested in "The Authors' Clipping Bureau."

Dorothy Thayer Hills died Feb. 22, 1896.

FLETCHER STEPHEN HINES.

1. A tiller of the soil, near Indianapolis. No changes in the past, present or Swedenborgian future.

2. Married, July 1, 1895, to Miss Addie Hines Vibbard, who died November 25 of same year. Married, June 5, 1896, to Miss Mary Davis Johnson.

3. No literary, scientific or political honors. Tried to join the Indianapolis Battery A, to help lick the Spaniards, but was rejected, — no married men accepted.

4. Belong to no clubs or societies except the Columbia Club of Indianapolis.

5. No further college degrees.

6. Have travelled extensively over my home township and county, very interesting journeys, too. Have also visited the effete monarchies of Europe, Asia, Africa, the turbulent republics of South America, and Senor Aguinaldo's commonwealth. Did not view the latter's seat of government, as he had taken it away with him a few days before my arrival in the islands.

CHARLES AUSTIN HOBBS.

1. I am now the mathematical master in the Volkmann School, Boston. I began my work there in the fall of 1896. My residence remains 6 Sidney Street, Watertown, Mass.

3. I have published, through A. Lovell & Co. of New York, "Elements of Geometry, — Plane and Solid."

6. In the summer of 1899 my wife and I took a five weeks' bicycle trip in Nova Scotia, going over almost five hundred miles on our wheels.

WILLIAM HOOPER.

1. Treasurer of the Boston Elevated Railway Company. Residence, 330 Dartmouth Street, Boston.

4. Somerset Club, Boston; Exchange Club, Boston; The Country Club, Brookline; Essex County Club, Manchester; Myopia Hunt Club, Hamilton.

JOHN WESLEY HOUSTON.

Has not answered; is still practising law in New York City.

JAMES TORREY HOWE.

As regards your questions about me, there has been no change with me since the last report. Residence, Chicago, Ill.

FRANK COLHOON HUIDEKOPER.*

Died at Providence, R. I., July 26, 1890. See Report IV., pp. 48, 49.

ARTHUR HURST.

Has not answered; is still practising law in New York City.

HENRY JACKSON.

1. Physician, 309 Marlborough Street, Boston.

2. Various medical articles in the "Boston Medical and Surgical Journal" and reports of the Boston City Hospital.

3. In 1895 was appointed assistant visiting physician of the Boston City Hospital. I am instructor in clinical medicine at Harvard. I was appointed president of the staff of the Boston Dispensary in 1899.

LAWRENCE HENRY HITCH JOHNSON.

It is always a pleasure to me to read what other members of the class have to say about themselves, and so I wish I had something of interest to say in my turn. With me, however, it is the same old story. Practise of the law here in Boston, with some advance in various directions, perhaps, as well as in age. No wife, no children, no books written, no offices held to speak of, and no journeys taken. A few more clubs, which certainly adds to fixed charges, if nothing more. My interest in all things pertaining to the class is as strong as ever, although I must say that the twenty years have made our college days with me seem more misty and far away than I had ever supposed possible.

HENRY CHAMPION JONES.

1. Occupation, master in the Boston Latin School; residence, 12 Mt. Vernon Street, Boston.

4. Am a member of the St. Botolph Club, and was for two years secretary. I am a member of the committee on elections. I was formerly, but no longer am, a member of the University and Union Boat clubs. I belong to the New England Free Trade League and the New England Botanical Club. In 1898, 1899 and 1900 I have been a member of the committee on botany appointed by the board of overseers of the college.

FREDERICK DOLBIER JORDAN.

[The list of addresses printed by Harvard College gives Jordan's address as Circle City, Alaska. In attempting to verify this, his present address was discovered, and the following interesting letter was received on the day of going to press. — J. W.]

254 Indiana Street, Chicago, Ill., May 24, 1900.

Yours of the 21st is at hand. You are certainly kind and thoughtful toward those of our class who are still among the lost sheep of Harvard. Though many of us may have been

fleeced more than once, we have not, — I speak for all, — become wolves. Our Alma Mater, if she did not train us to fortune, has made it hard for us to be rascals.

As the years go by I have an increased interest in knowing what has become of the members of our class. This interest undoubtedly is common, and is not restricted to any lot or fortune. The variety is the spice of the matter. So I must say something of myself.

I remained at Shelbyville as superintendent of schools till the summer of 1896. I then resigned my position and entered the law office of Moulton, Chaffee & Headen. Having studied law years ago in Boston and Lawrence, I was admitted to the bar in June, 1897. Then it occurred to me that a few thousand dollars would enable me to add a wife to my law studies, books to my library and clients to my practice. Possessed of this idea, I went to Alaska, leaving Seattle about the middle of January, 1898. My partner, Mr. Brown, and I had our expenses paid for two years, under a contract to share profits with a company at Shelbyville. Our adventures would fill a book; our profits did not fill one small gold sack. We were everywhere, — over both passes, Chilkoot and White, at Dawson, Eldorado, Circle, Jimtown, Kayukuk and Cape Nome. Shall I tell you how we lived, how we travelled and what we saw? I would not know where to stop. This we learned, however: the heat of the body, even in repose, will more than outbalance the severest cold, if the body is protected by furs. No degree of cold would kill a man properly protected, except by the way of the lungs. The great problem unsolved that stiffens the limbs with cold is, "What shall we eat?" Deer, bears, wolves and men have no problem like this to solve in deep snow and in the cold. With a part of a bear in his stomach and a deerskin on his back, an Indian is as warm as a wolf.

In November last year we returned to Seattle. Since that time I have been for the most part in Chicago. I am still

unmarried, my library is the Chicago Public Library, and my clients are still innocent of my existence.

I sometimes write for the magazines. I remember a classmate (I wonder where he is now?) who used to pride himself on the fact that his penmanship was nearly as bad as Horace Greeley's. Having no children to be proud of, no great deeds to boast of, I sometimes feel a certain pride in reflecting that my works have been rejected almost as long as many a great author's. If you see in the "Forum" an article which I sent yesterday, signed "Alfraterian," you will know that it is my first accepted article; if you should not see it, you will know that Jordan still has something to be proud of.

FRANCIS BOWLER KEENE.

1. My activities are still largely those of a journalist. I am also largely engaged in the management of real estate. My residence is at 301 Ogden Avenue, Milwaukee.

2. Since the last report we have had another daughter, Caroline Williams Keene, born Feb. 18, 1898. No deaths.

3. Newspaper work is not to be classed as literary, so I need not dwell upon that. I have been doing editorial and special work for both the "Evening Wisconsin" and the "Milwaukee Journal," our two leading evening papers. I have amused myself in odd hours during the past few years with the writing of golf verses. These appear to have gone all over the golfing world, and I have been dubbed "The Poet Laureate of the Links." Many of my productions have been published in "Golf" and "The Golfer." There are now nearly one hundred of them, and it is quite likely that I may publish them in book form. No one but myself appears to have given sustained attention to golf verse, and as I am an enthusiastic golfer myself, I think I have been able to express much of the spirit of the game. In politics I have been active, and am now a member of the Wisconsin Legislature, having been elected in the autumn of 1898 as a member of the Assembly, representing

the first district of Milwaukee County, the heaviest business and banking district in the State. Though a Republican, I was elected in a district that is normally Democratic by several hundred. During the session of 1899 I was chairman of the committee on cities. I shall be a candidate for re-election this autumn.

4. I am a member of the Milwaukee Club, the Milwaukee Country Club, the Milwaukee Press Club and of the University Club of Chicago. I am a trustee of Milwaukee-Downer College, female, and was chairman of the building committee. We have recently invested over $100,000 in a new site and buildings, and expect to make the college one of the best in the land.

GEORGE REED KELLY.

1. Sold my business Jan. 3, 1900, to the American Window Glass Company (one of those pernicious trusts), and am now New England manager for said company. Business address, 30 Sudbury Street; house address, 120 Sutherland Road, Boston.

2–6. Answer is "Same old story, nothing new."

THADDEUS DAVIS KENNESON.

My present occupation is that of a lawyer and also professor of law in the New York University Law School. I reside at 19 West Forty-sixth Street, New York City.

I was married, April 6, 1893, to Miss Lizzie Douglas, which marriage you will observe was not "since last report."

In 1899 the New York University conferred upon me the honorary degree of Master of Laws.

I am a member of the Harvard Club and of the Republican Club of the City of New York. I am now, as I have been for many years, secretary of the Society for the Prevention of Crime in New York City.

I have no hesitation in saying that I am proud of '80 and that I think she has done credit to the University. I am afraid that I shall not be able to be present at the reunion of the class this year. For some time I have been unwell, and hope to go away for a vacation shortly after the middle of June and remain until October.

My partner, Asa A. Alling, died April 14, 1900, and the firm of Kenneson, Crain & Alling was thereby dissolved. A new firm, the name and membership of which will be told by the enclosed card, starts its career to-day [Kenneson, Crain, Emley & Rubins].

PERCY KENT.

1. Bag manufacturer and importer of jute goods; 33 Pearl Street, New York City; no change since last report.

2. Married, July 20, 1899, in New York City, to Miss Frances Frost of Virginia, town of Fredericksburg.

3. Strictly confined to business.

6. Took four-months trip with my wife to Europe, summer of 1899.

HENRY WHITMAN KILBURN.

1. My occupation and residence are the same that they were when I last sent an account of myself to the class secretary.

3. On June 7, 1897, I was appointed ophthalmic surgeon to the Carney Hospital of Boston; I had been assistant ophthalmic surgeon since 1892.

4. I am a member of the University Club of Boston and of the Harvard Musical Association.

6. I have made no journeys of any length since I last wrote, except that my wife and I went to England last summer.

JOHN LAMSON LAMSON.*

John Lamson Lamson was born in New York City, on Jan. 6, 1856. He was the son of Charles and Elizabeth R. (Marshall) Lamson. His early education was obtained in Germany, where he was taken at the age of eight years. Later he returned to this country and fitted for Harvard College at Adams Academy in Quincy. His college life was not marked by any striking events. His work was well done, and his tastes led him rather to the quiet enjoyment of the society of congenial friends than into participation in the competitions of college life.

In the autumn after his graduation he started in his business career in New York with Lewis Bros., dry goods importers, etc., with whom he remained until May 5, 1881. His position was that of a mere office boy, and he never became interested in the business. Later he entered the office of the United States Trust Company, beginning at the bottom of the ladder and going through the various grades until April 1, 1889. At this time he became secretary of the then newly organized New York Security and Trust Company, at 46 Wall Street. It cannot be said exactly that the formation of the trust company was at his entire instigation, but he certainly was the active one in its organization, and it was chiefly due to his energies that such a successful start was made. The company's stock was originally subscribed for at 150, making $1,000,000 capital and $500,000 surplus, and the last statement made showed surplus and undivided profits $2,145,000. The last recorded sale of the stock was at 805, and the company now pays 20 per cent. dividends. On May 2, 1894, Lamson was made second vice-president, which office he held until, on account of ill health, he resigned. This date was Jan. 1, 1897, and he died on April 6, 1897.

The exact cause of his illness is uncertain, but it is supposed to have been nervous prostration, through over-work. At any rate, he failed very much during the last year of his

business life, and it seems certain that it was a sheer case of over-work on his part.

Lamson was married in New York, on Nov. 6, 1890, to Anne Allen Ward. His daughter, Eleanor, was born Aug. 21, 1891; and his son, John, April 11, 1893. All three survive him. — A. M.

ARTHUR HENRY LEA.

1. Member of firm of Lea Brothers & Co., medical publishers and booksellers; office, 706–8–10 Sansom Street, Philadelphia; residence, Chestnut Hill, Philadelphia.

2. Married, March 2, 1897, to Caroline Tyler Brown of Chestnut Hill, Philadelphia, daughter of James Perry Brown of Boston and Ellen Cowperthwait of Philadelphia.

4. Rittenhouse Club, University Club, Germantown Cricket Club, Philadelphia Cricket Club, member of Board of Managers, Trades League, Philadelphia.

6. Florida, Nassau, March, 1897; Europe, August and September, 1897; to the Pacific, August and September, 1898; Europe, August and September, 1899.

WILLIAM POLLOCK LEARNED.

Since leaving college mine has been a very uneventful career. In the fall of 1889 entered the casualty business, and now for the past five years have been manager of the burglary insurance department of the Fidelity and Casualty Company of New York. In December, 1894, married, at Eatonton, Georgia Marie, daughter of E. B. Ezell. Our only child, William Ezell Learned, born in 1895, died in the early spring of 1898.

JAMES LOUIS LESTER.

I am at present practising law in St. Louis (804 Wainwright building), and have been doing so since June, 1895.

I do not know whether I reported my marriage before to the previous secretary; any way, I was married before I graduated from Harvard, and my only child, Katie, was born Feb. 16, 1881. Katie graduated at the St. Louis High School (classical course) in June last, took the Radcliffe examination and passed in all the subjects she offered, — all but three. She may enter Radcliffe next year, but may wait a year or two.

I am not getting rich, but I am making a living, and am not complaining. I have performed no literary, scientific or other work worthy of record, and I never belonged to a society or club during my life. Since leaving Harvard I took a course in the St. Louis Law School, and graduated from it in 1889; later, I finished an advanced course in the same institution.

EDWARD HARRIS LUM.

No change in residence [Chatham] or occupation [real estate and insurance, Newark, N. J.].

A daughter, Margaret Woodruff, was born Nov. 22, 1895, and died Sept. 7, 1896. Another daughter was born July 11, 1898. Her name is Caroline Woodruff Lum [died April 25, 1900].

Have been a member of the Township Board of Education, once by election and twice by appointment to fill vacancy. Have written nothing but newspaper articles, on the mistakes of our government and such topics.

I am a member of the Sons of the American Revolution, the University Club of Essex County and the Chatham Fish and Game Protective Association. I regret to say that the Philadelphia Shakespeare Society, which was founded by our classmate Weimer twenty-six years ago, and to which I belonged with much pleasure and profit, has practically ceased to exist, on account of its more active members becoming too far separated.

CHARLES DUDLEY MARCH.*

Died in Paris, France, Dec. 24, 1887. See Report IV., pp. 55–57.

GEORGE WHITE MERRILL.

I have nothing of interest to report.

GEORGE PASSAROW MESSERVY.

My residence is New York. I have done considerable travelling since 1895, having spent the winter of 1895 and 1896 in southern France and Spain, and that of 1897 and 1898 in the Pacific and in Japan and China. The winters of 1898 and 1899 two seasons I spent in Ireland and England, fox hunting. This last winter I went to Mexico by way of Cuba and Yucatan. These visits, with a second to Spain and Morocco, have pretty well filled my time agreeably. I make the University Club my headquarters, and have occupied the position of M. F. H. of the Essex Hunt for two seasons.

ANDREW MILLER.

1. Journalism, — publisher of "Life." 19 West Thirty-first Street, New York City.

4. Clubs: Union, Racquet and Tennis, Harvard, Aldine, Jockey Club, Oakland, Scarsdale.

ARTHUR WENDELL MOORS.

I am still engaged in the foreign banking business at 111 Devonshire Street, Boston. I live in Boston during the winters and in Cohasset during the summers.

I am a member of the Cohasset Yacht Club and of the Cohasset Golf Club.

I have made no extended journeys during the past five years, but I expect to go to Europe for a short trip in a few weeks. I shall, however, make a point of returning in season for the class dinner on June 26.

CHARLES MORGAN.

Gave up his residence in Bordentown in 1889, and went abroad. Resided in Pau until 1897, when he removed to Dinard, France, where he is still living. Another son, Robert, was born in January, 1898.

SANFORD MORISON.

My last report left me at Memphis, Tenn., in the auditor's office of the Kansas City, Memphis & Birmingham Railroad Company. I continued in that position till the summer of 1896, when the office was transferred to Kansas City. After a brief and unsatisfactory experience in newspaper work, I moved to Kansas City in the spring of 1897, and have since been employed in the comptroller's office of the Kansas City, Fort Scott & Memphis Railroad system.

Since 1895 my family has been increased by two: James Currie Morison, born Sept. 11, 1896; and Emily Morison, born March 9, 1899, — both at Memphis.

My present address is Thayer building, Kansas City, Mo.

CHARLES HENRY MORSS.

I am still in the same business, that of superintendent of public schools. September, 1895, I took charge of the schools of Medford, and in November changed my residence from Milton to West Medford.

My fourth son, Francis Brayton, was born in Milton, Oct. 10, 1895.

I am a member of the New England Botanical Club, Medford Historical Society and various educational organizations. Was elected last March for a second term of five years to the executive board of the Harvard Teachers' Association, and am also a member of the Parish Committee of the First (Unitarian) Parish of Medford.

The only article of any importance from my pen is entitled "The Development of the Public School of Medford," published

in the "Historical Register," January, 1900. I have given two courses of lectures at Harvard on methods of biological study, and frequent addresses before teachers' organizations and women's clubs; but these, being professional, have no general interest.

In the summer of 1898 had the good fortune to discover a new species of plant, which was described by Dr. Robinson, curator of the Gray Herbarium, in "Rhodora" for January, 1899, and named for the discoverer, *Lactuca Morssii*.

My present address is West Medford, Mass.

DAVID MOULD.

I am still engaged in the practice of law in Sioux City, Ia., in the firm of Marks & Mould, as at date of last report. I have had no experience which would be of interest to the other members of our class.

AUSTIN KENT MUSSEY.

Stock broker, Syracuse, N. Y. Am secretary and on the house committee of the Century Club of Syracuse.

THOMAS WHITE NICKERSON.

Clergyman, Pittsfield, Mass. Was rector of Church of the Messiah, Boston, from Sept. 1, 1895, to Sept. 1, 1898. Became rector of St. Stephen's Church, Pittsfield, May 1, 1900. Took long European tour in 1899.

CHARLES PHELPS NORTON.

An attorney-at-law; residence, the Saturn Club, Buffalo, N. Y. I am a bachelor. I have written a law school text-book, entitled "Hand-book of the Law of Bills and Notes."

WILLIAM FRANCIS O'CALLAGHAN.

Has not been heard from.

JOHN ALOYSIUS O'KEEFE.

I am still practising law in Lynn. My address is 25 Exchange Street, Room 4.

LEONARD ECKSTEIN OPDYCKE.

I am still a lawyer. For the last five years my winters have been spent in New York and my summers at Bar Harbor.

Our daughter, Mary Ellis, was born in New York, May 4, 1896.

I am a member of the Down Town Association, and a manager and the secretary of the New York Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor. I am also a member of the Board of Managers of the United Charities in New York.

Address, University Club, Fifth Avenue, New York, N. Y.

CHARLES ALBERT PARKER.

1. No occupation, and address same as before.

2. Not married, and nothing of special interest to my classmates.

WILLIAM GEORGE PELLEW.*

Died in New York, Feb. 18, 1892. See Report V., pp. 58–60.

JAMES LANE PENNYPACKER.

1. Member and director of the Christopher Sower Company, educational publishers, established 1738, the oldest publishing house in America. Home, Haddonfield, N. J.

2. Marriage, wife and three children given in previous report. Born since: James Anderson Pennypacker, Anna Margaret Pennypacker, twins, born June 11, 1899. Death since: Edward Lane Pennypacker, died May 25, 1899, aged nine years.

3. Literary editor for "Christopher Sower Company."

4. Young Men's Literary Society, Natural Science Club, of Haddonfield, N. J.; Camden County (N. J.) Historical Society; vice-president for Camden County of New Jersey State Forestry Association; Harvard Club of Philadelphia; University Club of Philadelphia; Pennsylvania Academy of Natural Sciences; Archæological Society of the University of Pennsylvania; delegate to Delaware Valley Naturalists Union; Educational Club of Philadelphia; Philadelphia Shakespeare Society; Pennsylvania Society Sons of the Revolution; vice-president for New Jersey of Netherlands Society of Philadelphia; secretary of committee appointed to raise funds for the Boers.

ARTHUR PERRY.

In the summer of 1898 I resigned as vice-president and general manager of the United Electric Securities Company to become a member of the banking house of Perry, Coffin & Burr, at 60 State Street, Boston, which is my present address. Am a member of the Union Club, the Oakley Golf Club and the Brookline Thursday Club.

GEORGE MURDOCK PERRY.

At the time of the last report I was librarian of the Harlem Library, New York City. In 1897 I left that position, and since that year have been in charge of the library of the General Theological Seminary, Chelsea Square, New York City. My residence is 16 West One Hundred Twenty-eighth Street, New York City.

My life has been so quiet and uneventful that there really seems to be no reply to make to the other questions. I shall always be glad of a call from any of my classmates.

HERBERT MILLS PERRY.*

Herbert Mills Perry, only son of Rev. Albert and Sarah B. (Mills) Perry, was born in Stoughton, Mass., Nov. 7, 1855.

When he was seven years old his father died, but he was fortunate in having a mother of indomitable energy. She bent all her energies toward making it possible for him to obtain that intellectual training and culture which he had desired from early life. He, on his part, was thoroughly in earnest, and much of the success attending his college course depended on his own efforts and scholarship.

His preparation for college was completed at the Phillips Exeter Academy, and while there he took a high rank as a student. He showed that trait which came out still more strongly in college. He had a purpose in life, and that purpose he proposed to fulfil.

He keenly enjoyed his college life, and his successes were a source of great satisfaction. At the close of his sophomore year he received "highest second-year honors" in mathematics, and he graduated "*magna cum laude*" with "final honors" in mathematics. He was a member of the Phi Beta Kappa and the Signet. All who knew him were bound to admire his fidelity to the trust he had given himself. Notwithstanding his high scholarship, he was far from being a recluse, and he took much enjoyment in outdoor life and sports.

Soon after graduation, by the recommendation of Professor Peirce, he received an appointment to a fellowship at Johns Hopkins University, where he remained two years.

While at Baltimore the seeds of disease began to show themselves in his system. A deep-seated and obstinate dyspepsia drove him from the work to which he was so much attached, and his apparently vigorous constitution had to succumb to the ravages of disease. All efforts to overcome it proved of no avail, although persisted in for years. A general slow decline of health and strength followed.

He made some intermittent efforts at teaching. He was at the Cascadilla School, Ithaca, N. Y., one year, and at the University School, Chicago, another year. Each effort of the kind produced great exhaustion, and he was finally obliged

to suspend all mental effort. His mind shared the weakening of his body, and it was a great shock to his friends when this became fully manifest. The last eight years of his life were spent at Bloomingdale, White Plains, N. Y., and he died there May 8, 1898. — C. H. H.

WILLIAM ANDREW PEW.

Occupation, lawyer; residence, Salem, Mass. Served one year in United States Volunteers, from April 28, 1898, to April 28, 1899, colonel Eighth Massachusetts Infantry, U.S.V.; served at Chickamauga Park, Lexington, Ky., Americus, Ga., and Matanzas, Cuba.

ERNEST HENRY PILSBURY.

1. Lawyer, member of firm of Wray & Pilsbury; offices, 149 Broadway, borough of Manhattan, city of New York; residence, 12 Lefferts Place, borough of Brooklyn.

3. During the past three years have been engaged in entomological study, relating more particularly to the order Coleoptera.

4. Member of the Board of Managers and chairman of the depot committee of the Brooklyn Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor.

WESLEY FRANK PRICE.

I have nothing of sounding note to report. I am pastor of the Third Presbyterian Church of Cincinnati. I live at 959 West Court Street, where I shall be glad to welcome you or any classmate who may visit this city.

JOSIAH QUINCY.

Residence, Boston, of which city he was elected mayor in 1895, and re-elected in 1897, serving four years. Left home for an extended journey abroad on expiration of term of

office. Married, in London, Feb. 17, 1900, to Ellen Tyler, formerly of Quincy, Mass., daughter of Dr. Franz H. Krebs and Ellen E. Krebs (born Curtis) of Boston. Has since travelled in Egypt, Greece, Italy, Austria and Russia. Has just (June 26) delivered three lectures on Boston city government before the London School of Economics, and is studying municipal government abroad. Remains in England until the autumn. Has financial interests in Boston and New York, being associated in business with H. W. Bates, '91. Office address, 50 State Street, Boston.

FREDERICK JORDAN RANLETT.

My occupation, as before, attorney-at-law, 87 Milk Street, Boston; residence, 15 Sterling Street, West Newton.

I was married, at Auburndale, Aug. 15, 1895, to Adèle Augustine Felix, eldest daughter of Louis Antoine and Mary Whitney Felix. Our children are Lewis Felix Ranlett, born at Boston, Dec. 18, 1896; and Frederick Jordan Ranlett, Jr., born at West Newton, March 1, 1899.

My only foreign journey since our last report was a trip through England and Scotland in the fall of 1895.

WALTER HORTON RHETT.*

Died at Atlanta, Ga., Oct. 4, 1893. See Report V., pp. 64–66.

WILLIAM KING RICHARDSON.

Has not answered. Is still a member of the law firm of Fish, Richardson, Storrow & Herrick, in Boston, and is at present in Europe, which explains his failure to reply.

FRANK BLAIR ROLLINS.*

Died in La Grange, Mo., Feb. 4, 1884. See Report III., pp. 68, 69.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

I shall be at the dinner.

Answering your questions: I am now governor of New York, having been elected in November, 1898. Since writing you, five years ago, I have been assistant secretary of the navy, under President McKinley's administration, and lieutenant-colonel and afterwards colonel of the First United States Volunteer Cavalry in the war with Spain, being brevetted as brigadier-general and acting as such in command of the Second Brigade of the Cavalry Division during the latter part of the Santiago campaign.

On Nov. 17, 1898, I had a son, Quentin, born to me. I now have four sons and two daughters.

June, 1899, Columbia University made me an LL.D.

I have published "American Ideals," "The Rough Riders" and a "Life of Cromwell."

[Member Board of Overseers Harvard College, term expiring 1901.]

EUGENE DEXTER RUSSELL.

If on the Day of Judgment I shall recall no more of my past than I can now recall of the five years last past, I shall easily prove an alibi from every laudable or damnable deed. I have, of course, during this time become identified with various clubs and associations, educational, secret, musical and literary, but at this end of the century it would be more of a distinction not to have been.

I held a good hand at the time of the last report, but it has since been improved by the arrival of Robert Grant Russell, born Dec. 21, 1898, and possessed of all the virtues and vices of a long line of ancestors. I now have a full house.

I still teach for the pleasure it affords, and incidentally for a livelihood. I have a monopoly of the pleasure, but could easily reconcile myself to less pleasure and more livelihood.

RICHARD MIDDLECOTT SALTONSTALL.

No change in residence or occupation since last report. Nov. 1. 1898, entered into partnership with our classmate, William A. Gaston, and Frederic A. Snow, having an office at 15 Congress Street, Boston.

Have now four children: Leverett and Eleanor, born but not named before last report; Muriel Gurdon, born March 26, 1896; and Richard, born July 23, 1897.

With the exception of a short trip to Europe in 1896 and the usual summer vacations, have been constantly at work at the law. Although in the practice of the law one's work varies much from day to day, and to my mind is the most interesting occupation one can pursue, there is not much to be said of it which would prove in the least interesting to others.

CHESTER FRANKLIN SANGER.*

Died in Cambridge, Nov. 10, 1891. See Report V., pp. 68–70.

HENRY WILSON SAVAGE.

Still in the real estate business at 7 Pemberton Square, Boston, but in connection with the above has also drifted into operatic enterprises. Is proprietor of the Castle Square opera companies in New York, Chicago and St. Louis; also joined with Maurice Grau in the new Metropolitan English Grand Opera Company opening at the Metropolitan Opera House this fall. Is now abroad in connection with the last project.

WILLIAM BEVERLY SHARP.

Present occupation, attorney-at-law; residence, 1728 Golden Gate Avenue, San Francisco, Cal.

HENRY RUSSELL SHAW.

Residing in Boston, and am partner in banking house of E. Rollins Morse & Bro. Am a member of the Tavern, Somerset and Country clubs.

SAMUEL WIGGINS SKINNER.

Present occupation, secretary and treasurer of the Cincinnati Shaper Company; residence, 2480 Grandin Road.

FREDERICK MEARS SMITH.

My occupation and residence are the same as in the last report. My family still consists of wife, one daughter and two sons. I am a member of the Boston Athletic Association and the Colonial Club of Cambridge.

WALTER ALLEN SMITH.*

Died in London, Eng., April 8, 1882. See Report II., pp. 73–77.

WILLIAM STANFORD STEVENS.

1. Since the last report have changed my residence to St. Albans, Vt. No special occupation.

2. Was married at St. Albans, Vt., Dec. 11, 1895, to Emily Huntington Lewis, daughter of Silas Huntington and Harriet (Safford) Lewis, of St. Albans, Vt. Two children: William Stanford Stevens, Jr., born Oct. 21, 1896, died Oct. 31, 1896; Stanford Huntington Stevens, born Oct. 5, 1897.

3. The only office I have held during the last five years has been that of alderman of this city. Am a director in several corporations here.

5. My only extended trip was that at the time of my wedding, — a four-months trip through Spain and Italy.

VAN DER LYNN STOW.

My present occupation is that of a merchant; my residence is 2900 Broadway, San Francisco, Cal.

I have served one year on the Board of Education in the city of San Francisco. I am a member of the Bohemian Club, University Club, Olympic Club, Harvard Club, San Francisco Club, Unitarian Club, Riding Club and Merchants Association of this city. I have been a director, treasurer and vice-president of the Olympic Club, director, treasurer and vice-president and now president of the Bohemian Club, treasurer of the Merchants Association and director of the Riding Club.

My health is better than the average, and, in spite of all the articles that I have been compelled to read, notwithstanding, see no reason to believe that university athletics do a man any harm.

Kindest regards to any one who has or may now take an interest in me.

FRANK OVERTON SUIRE.

1. Attorney-at-law, Cincinnati, O.

4. Queen City Club, Optimist Club, Riding Club, "The Pillars" (country club), Cincinnati Bar Association (executive committee), Ohio Historical Society, Seapuit Club (Osterville, Mass.), Cincinnati Golf Club. Have no especial interests outside of professional ones, unless an attempt to suppress the "smoke nuisance" in Cincinnati might be so termed.

5. A.B., Harvard, 1880; LL.B., Law School, Cincinnati College.

WILLIAM HOUSTON TALBOTT.*

William Houston Talbott was born at Indianapolis, Ind., on June 14, 1857. He was the son of Washington Houston and Elizabeth Curam Talbott. At the age of thirteen he went with his family to Europe, and was for two years in school in Dresden, and at this time acquired a knowledge of the German language which was of considerable use to him in his college course. The family returned to this country in the latter part of 1872, and Talbott entered upon his preparation for Harvard

at the "New Church" or "Swedenborgian" School in Waltham, Mass., where he remained the greater part of three years. During this period his father died, and Talbott suffered from a severe illness from which he only regained his health after a long course of physical training entered into for this purpose. The winter and spring of 1876 were spent in Boston, where he prepared for his final examinations with a private tutor, in spite of another attack of illness.

In September of 1876, just before the college term began, Talbott visited the "Centennial Exhibition" at Philadelphia, and there contracted a bowel trouble which became chronic, and threatened time and again to cut short his college course before graduation. In spite of this drawback, he finished with the class, and immediately sought rest and recreation in a visit to Europe, where he remained for fifteen months. After his return to Indianapolis he took up the study of law, and was admitted to the bar of that city in the spring of 1884. He never engaged in active practice, and his only business and occupation was the care of his own estate. On May 6, 1884, he married Katherine Louise Wright, daughter of John C. and Louise Wright of Indianapolis, and with his wife sailed at once for Europe, where they remained five months. On May 6, 1885, their daughter, Mary Louise, was born, who still survives them. Mrs. Talbott died in February, 1888, and Talbott, never strong, was completely prostrated. He struggled manfully to regain his lost health, but never fully recovered. He died in Indianapolis on April 9, 1894.

It will therefore be seen that from early youth until his death our classmate struggled with ill health, which was aggravated by those crushing blows which come with the separation from those we love. And yet the impression which he has left upon our minds, looking back to those days when his face and figure were familiar to us, is not that of a morose and discouraged man. In spite of pain, he was a careful student, and painstaking to the limit of his strength. He was of a cheerful

disposition, had a keen sense of humor, and enjoyed the company and friendship of those of the class with whom he came in contact. He was musical, had artistic tastes and was extremely fond of travel. Circumstances ordered that his lines of life should not cross those of many of his classmates in after life, but to those who knew him his dark and expressive eyes, pleasant smile and gentle voice and manner are as fresh in the memory as ever. — J. W.

ARTHUR TAYLOR.

Lawyer. No changes since last report. Present residence is 29 Marlborough Street, Boston.

WILLIAM GEORGE LANGWORTHY TAYLOR.

1. Professor of political and economic science in the University of Nebraska, Lincoln, Neb. (hope to have title changed to "professor of political economy" soon). Residence, 435 North Twenty-fifth Street. Address, University of Nebraska, Lincoln, Neb.

2. Son, Edward Isaac Taylor, born Feb. 1, 1899.

3. Advanced from adjunct professor to associate, and then to full professor; last advance in 1897.

Following writings: "Write Your Own Political Economy," 8vo., about 125 pages (in press) (a republication of articles that appeared a year ago in the "Northwestern Journal of Education"); "A Misguided Philosopher in the Field of Economics," "Annals of the American Academy," etc., March, 1898; "A New Presentation of Economic Theory," "Journal of Political Economy," September, 1897; "Generalization and Economic Standards," "University of Nebraska Studies," January, 1897; "Values Positive and Relative," "Annals of the American Academy," January, 1897; "Hadley's Economics," "Journal of Political Economy," September, 1896; "Evolution of the Idea of Value," "Journal of Political Economy," September, 1895.

4. University Club of New York City (I resigned last April, 1899, I believe), American Economic Association, National Municipal League, Charity Organization Society of Lincoln, The Patriarchs (local social organization), The Layman's Club (for discussion of moral questions), Phi Beta Kappa of University of Nebraska.

JOHN SEVER TEBBETS.

I don't remember when I last reported, but at present I belong to the army of the unemployed. In 1890 was manager U. P. Coal Company. In 1891 I was in the east, but went west to report on mines in Idaho, etc. In 1892 I took charge of the Chicago agency of the Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company, was there until January, 1896, then went to Arizona in charge of a mine for Mr. Westinghouse. The mine closed down in January, 1900, on account of lack of water and other reasons.

I am not married. I have no titles, nor have I written anything for the public. I have been a member of various social clubs in the west at points where I have lived. I have only my A.B. I have made no journeys of interest except some to interior points, far from railroads.

JOHN JACOB THOMSEN.

My present address is The Arundel, Baltimore, Md. The firm of John I. Thomsen's Sons, of which I was a member, was dissolved by limitation April 30, 1898. These are the only changes since the last class report.

HOWARD TOWNSEND.

As I was in Europe in 1895, and sent you no report, I give you an account of myself since 1890. In the fall and winter of 1890 my wife's health caused me much uneasiness. In the spring of 1891 we went to Thomasville, Ga., and there on February 17 my boy died, aged one year and three weeks.

My wife, after lingering for a year, at Asheville, N. C., and in the Adirondacks, died Jan. 29, 1892, at Saranac Lake.

I went to the West Indies and South America for a short visit, and then returned to my professional work in the firm of Davies, Short & Townsend. Oct. 1, 1894, I withdrew from the firm, and on October 20 I married Anne Lowndes Langdon, daughter of the late Eugene Langdon of New York, and sailed for Europe a week later, spending a year on the continent and in Egypt. In October, 1895, I returned to New York and resumed the practice of the law, but have not taken any partners. My eldest child, Sophie Witherspoon Townsend, is eleven years old. I have a daughter, Anne Langdon, born Nov. 13, 1898, and a son, born March 25, 1900.

I am a governor of the New York Hospital, a trustee of Roosevelt Hospital and a manager of St. Luke's Hospital. I am also a vice-president of the Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor. In August last Governor Roosevelt appointed me a manager of the State House of Refuge at Hudson, N. Y. I resigned this position in April, 1900, to accept the appointment of trustee of the State Hospital for the cure of Incipient Pulmonary Tuberculosis. I am a member of the Century, Union, University, Harvard and other clubs, and of the Bar Association of the city of New York.

RICHARD TRIMBLE.

Has not been heard from. Is living in New York City, and is treasurer of the Federal Steel Company.

FREDERIC ALLISON TUPPER.

1. 7 Menlo Street, Brighton District, Boston. Head master Brighton High School, Boston.

4. Vice-president Harvard Teachers' Association.

BRADFORD STRONG TURPIN.

I have nothing new to report.

JOHN LATHROP WAKEFIELD.

I am still living in Dedham and practising law at 19 Milk Street, Boston, as a member of the firm of Rand, Vinton & Wakefield.

CHARLES WARE.

Physician, 136 Clinton Street, Brooklyn. Republican Club, Brooklyn; Hamilton Club, Brooklyn; Harvard Club, New York; Commodore Club, Maine. Several trips to Europe, one trip to South America and West Indies, one trip to California and the west.

CHARLES EVERETT WARREN.

My present occupation is that of medical journalist, and my literary workshop and residence is at 40 Sherwood Street, Boston (Roslindale), Mass.

During 1897 and 1898 I was on the editorial staff of the Boston "Traveler." Am now special writer for that paper and for the Hartford "Post," Pittsburg "Dispatch," St. Paul "Globe," Indianapolis "Journal," etc. Am an occasional contributor to a number of medical journals, and had a number of serials in the Philadelphia "Medical Journal," the "Medical World," etc. A serial, "A Medical Primer," is now running in the "American Medical Journalist." A number of these will soon be published in book form, among them "Medical Reminiscences," "Medical Bricabracology," etc. My work is entirely literary, ranging through fiction and fact, sometimes serious and sometimes in a lighter vein, sometimes grave and sometimes gay. Have written some short stories, mostly of a humorous character, and have also published a number of rhyming jingles. All this work is written under a pseudonym, with the exception of a few medical articles of purely medical character. Some of this work is "syndicate letters;" other work is "done to order;" in fact, while I have said I was a medical journalist for lack of a more comprehensive descriptive

term, I might more truthfully say that I am a literary factotum. I must of necessity answer all the other questions with a great big blank.

CHARLES GRENFIL WASHBURN.

1. Manufacturer, lawyer, Worcester, Mass.

2. Slater Washburn, born Aug. 5, 1896; Charles Francis Washburn, born May 10, 1898; Philip Washburn, born Oct. 4, 1899.

3. Massachusetts House, 1897–98; Senate, 1899–1900.

HENRY RANDALL WEBB.

My residence is the same as it was five years ago, and so is my immediate family. I have only one child, born in September, 1892. The last five years have been years of much anxiety and business cares to me; and the general depression of the country affected me very much. I have neither had the time nor money to make any interesting journeys or join any societies. My business future is very uncertain, so that I cannot give any definite idea of my address or plans. The law firm with which I have been connected for some years has been dissolved, and I have not entered a new one.

ALBERT BARNES WEIMER.

1. Lawyer; Aldine Hotel, Philadelphia.

3. Published "Pennsylvania Corporation Law."

4. Since last report have joined the Rittenhouse Club, Shakespeare Society of Philadelphia and Contemporary Club.

CHRISTOPHER MINOT WELD.

No news.

RICHARD WARD GREENE WELLING.

1. Lawyer, 2 Wall Street; residence, 46 Park Avenue, New York City.

3. Served as ensign, U. S. N., in war with Spain.

4. Here in New York I keep my interest in the City Club, the Academy of Political Science and the Tenement House Building Company, in neither of which have I been connected with any happenings of singular interest. These have all been mentioned heretofore, and I am not slow to mention any facts of more than mere passing interest.

FAIRFAX HENRY WHEELAN.

Life has brought but little alteration since my last report to the great and glorious class of '80. I still occupy the position of vice-president of the Southern Pacific Milling Company, and am in charge of the head office in San Francisco. I have done a little literary work, but of small moment, not worth enumerating. Am a member of the University Club, secretary of the Chit-Chat and vice-president of the Harvard Club of San Francisco. With the exception of a trip to the Hawaiian Islands in 1897 and a journey to Oregon in 1898, I have done no travelling. In fact, I have nothing of interest to relate. This is a matter of deep regret. I would gladly have suffered honors and endured college degrees, visited interesting lands and enjoyed thrilling adventures, if only for the sake of telling a pleasant tale to our gracious secretary, and in some small way being worthy of the cherished class of '80.

SILAS MERRICK WHITCOMB.

1. Residence, Philadelphia, Pa. Occupation, teacher of modern history, University of Pennsylvania.

2. One child, daughter, Eva Fidelia Whitcomb, eleven years old.

3. In 1900 published "Source-Book of the Renaissance."

4. Faculty Club of University of Pennsylvania, secretary Association of Colleges. Preparatory schools of Middle States and Maryland.

5. Ph.D., University of Pennsylvania.

6. In Germany last summer, at work at Bonn, in University Library.

[Since writing, has been appointed professor of history at the University of Cincinnati, to begin this fall.]

FRANKLIN DAVIS WHITE.

1. Consolidated Railway, Electric Light and Construction Company, 100 Broadway, New York, manager of light department. Permanent residence, Milton, Mass. Am at factory, Derby, Conn., half of time.

4. Bohemian Club, San Francisco.

6. Numerous trips to California in last five years.

WILLIAM HOWARD WHITE.

1. Occupation, lawyer, 87 Milk Street, Boston, Mass. Residence, Chestnut Hill Avenue, Brookline, Mass.

2. Was married, June 16, 1897, to Katharine Dana of Brookline, daughter of the late Henry Fuller Dana and Mary Howe Dana, both of Brookline. Have one child, Henry Dana White, born Oct. 29, 1898.

4. Am a trustee of the Brookline Savings Bank, president of the Bergenport Sulphur Works of New York, and vice-president of the Bayonne Transportation Company of Bayonne, N. J.

FREDERICK ERWIN WHITING.

Have been actively engaged in newspaper work, as business manager of the Boston "Herald," since the last report. Have held no political office. Have been for three years secretary of the Newton Club, and am one of the directors of the American Newspaper Publishers Association. My oldest boy, Royal G. Whiting, enters Harvard next year. As to clubs, I belong to the University, Exchange and Press clubs of Boston, the Newton Club and Newton Boat Club of Newton, Clifton Golf Club, Eastern Yacht, Jeffries Yacht and Inglewood Fish and Game Club.

ALFRED WILKINSON.

I still live and practise law in Syracuse, giving my time entirely to patents, as I have for more than ten years. On the subject of patents, trade marks and copyrights I give lectures every spring in the Law School of Syracuse University. I belong to the following clubs: University Club of Syracuse, Syracuse Club of Syracuse, Citizens Club of Syracuse, Harvard Club of New York City, University Club of New York City, Triton Fish and Game Club of Quebec. I also belong to two State Harvard clubs, one of central and eastern New York and one of western New York.

OTHO HOLLAND WILLIAMS.*

Died at the "Hermitage," Queen Anne's County, Maryland, Oct. 31, 1896.

WILLIAM CRAWFORD WINLOCK.*

William Crawford Winlock, eldest son of the late Prof. Joseph and Isabella (Lane) Winlock, was born at Cambridge, Mass., March 27, 1859, and died at Bay Head, N. J., Sept. 20, 1896. He was educated in the public schools of Cambridge, entering college from the Cambridge High School. He was married at Washington, D. C., on June 2, 1883, to Alice Broom Munroe of Washington, D. C., who survives him, with three children, Herbert Eustis, Peyton and Isabelle.

Since graduation he has been so intimately connected in his daily work with Prof. S. P. Langley that I cannot do better than to quote verbatim from his memorial notice: —

"He served, in 1874, at the age of fifteen, in the United States coast survey as assistant to Prof. C. S. Pierce, in making observations for determining the force of gravity in the Hoosac tunnel. In 1879 and 1880 he held the position of aid in the Harvard observatory. In August, 1880, he was appointed assistant astronomer in the United States naval observatory, which position he held until he was called in 1889 to

the Smithsonian Institute, to fill the position of curator of exchanges, an office which brought him into relationship by correspondence with scientific men and institutions throughout the world. He spent the summer of 1896 in England and on the continent, inspecting the offices of this Bureau. In addition to this position, he was appointed, in 1891, assistant in charge of office of the Smithsonian Institute. Though these onerous duties interfered to a great extent with his professional work, he continued his studies in astronomy, and prepared much valuable astronomical bibliography for the Smithsonian publications, as well as articles for the 'Siderial Messenger.' He was at one time editor of the astronomical column in 'Science,' and wrote popular articles on astronomy in 'Appleton's Annual Encyclopedia' and 'Harper's Weekly.' He held the position of professor of astronomy in Columbian University at Washington, and was honorary curator of apparatus in the United States National Museum. All of his duties in connection with these various offices were executed with the utmost zeal and fidelity; while his endearing personal qualities added to the sense of loss felt by both his colleagues and his subordinates."—H. H. E.

ROBERT WINSOR.

1. Banker, Kidder, Peabody & Co., Boston; residence, Weston.

2. Mary Rickard Winsor, born Aug. 6, 1896; Frederick Winsor, born April 11, 1900.

JOHN WOODBURY.

On Jan. 1, 1896, I became secretary, that is, the administrative officer, of the Metropolitan Park Commission of Massachusetts, a State board charged with the duty of providing public reservations and parkways in the metropolitan parks district. The district includes Boston and the thirty-six adjacent towns and cities, and the amount of expenditures incurred so

far, inclusive of the salary of the secretary, amounts to about $8,000,000. This work, together with the pleasure of acting as class secretary of '80, fully occupies my time, and the general practice of the law has become an avocation but not wholly abandoned.

I admit having added a few golf clubs to my list, but decline to hand in my cards.

My address is 14 Beacon Street, Boston, and the latch-string is out.

From the "Class Baby."

25 Conant Hall, Cambridge, Mass., June 1, 1900.

To the Members of the Class of '80.

Although the class may have heard of me before, this is my first personal report. Until reminded by a letter from your secretary, Mr. Woodbury, I had forgotten that I owed the class of '80 an account of my life every five years.

The last five years of my life have been rather uneventful, being mostly spent in preparing myself to take the entrance examinations of Harvard. For three years I attended the Boston Latin School, leaving there to go to Woburn High. I entered the Lawrence Scientific School as a special student last fall, and ended my first year in college Tuesday.

Having always taken an active interest in athletics, I of course tried for some of the teams. Whether I was prevented from making them by injuries and conditions I am not quite sure; anyway, I did not get my numerals.

Nearly every summer I spend a month at my father's camp in Nova Scotia. Last summer, however, in company with my grandfather, I took a most interesting and delightful trip through Canada. Niagara Falls, Montreal and Quebec were the places in which I found most enjoyment.

With best wishes to all,

Harry Crane Dodge.

Temporary Members.

[The regular circular has been sent to all temporary members whose addresses are known, and the names of all who have replied or who have contributed to the class funds are retained in this report.]

WILLIAM TURRELL ANDREWS.

Residence, 119 Beacon Street, Boston. On the first call of the President for volunteers for the war with Spain, April 23, 1898, I enlisted in the Sixth Massachusetts Infantry, and served as color sergeant of that regiment, which was first despatched to Cuba and later went through the campaign in Puerto Rico. I was mustered out of the service in January, 1899. Am a member of the Puritan Club, Boston, and the Country Club, Brookline.

WILLIAM RANSOM BARBOUR.

1. Removed from Denver, Col., to New York City, in April, 1900, and resumed the practice of law there. Address, Mills building, 35 Wall Street, New York City.

2. No deaths or other "vital statistics."

EDWARD BROOKS.

Am treasurer of a manufacturing company; residence, Milton, Mass. No changes to report.

HENRY DENISON BURNHAM.

I regret that I shall not be able to be present at the anniversary dinner on June 26th as I am sailing for Europe the 25th of this month. I do not think there has been any change or anything of particular interest to note in my affairs since I last wrote.

MIGHELLS BACHMAN BUTLER.

I have continued in the grocery business either for myself or for other firms, and am at present manager of the Butler Grocery Company's business in this city. We have two stores and do a large "trade." Financially I have made a small fortune and have also lost the same, but am still "hard at it."

Promoted captain of Forty-second Separate Company, N. G. N. Y., in 1890. Elected mayor city of Niagara Falls in 1893. Member of Board of Public Works of city of Niagara Falls for years 1894–97. April, 1898, volunteered for Spanish war as captain of the Forty-second Separate Company, N. G. N. Y.; was promoted major Third N. Y. V. I. on May 1, 1898, and was mustered out of Volunteer Service United States on Dec. 10, 1898. In December, 1898, was commissioned major First Battalion N. G. N. Y., which position I still hold. Was appointed captain of volunteers for service in Philippines, but did not accept, for business reasons. Elected mayor city of Niagara Falls in March, 1900, for a term of two years. Am also manager of the Home Telephone Company of this city and vicinity.

Bessie Anna Butler was born June 21, 1886; Mary Jackson Butler was born Feb. 7, 1889.

FREDERICK EMERSON CHANDLER.

1. Present occupation, oculist, located at 5 Ashland Street, Harrison Square, Dorchester, Mass.

2. Still unmarried, with hopes of remaining so.

3. I was foreign exchange editor of the Philadelphia "Medical Times and Register" from 1895 to 1898, and during that period translated for this publication "L'Onanisme chez la Femme," by Dr. Pouillet, "La Folie Érotique," by Prof. B. Ball, and "Empyema," from the "Russian Archives of Pathology." These, and an article on "Diseases of the Supra Renal Capsules," from the "Norse Archives of Medicine," were my chief work, although I translated about six pages of

excerpts from the continental medical journals for each of our issues.

4. Since 1895 I have joined the Bostonian Society; New England Historic-Genealogical Society; Society of the Sons of the American Revolution; General Society War of 1812, and, finally, the Knights of Malta, being a charter-member of King Solomon Priory, No. 2, S. O. G. C. In the Priory I was first high priest (!), then prior, and was finally kicked out as supreme prior of the order.

5. Have taken degree of M.D. at Tufts Medical School, 1895.

6. Nothing outside of doing all the "electric" trips from Nashua to Newport.

EDWARD KANE CLARK.

Address lost.

WILLIAM BRADFORD CLARK.

No occupation. Residing at Colorado Springs, Col. Not married. Nothing of interest as to remaining questions.

SAMUEL WELLS CUMMINGS.

Address, Somerset Club, Boston.

NATHANIEL HENCHMAN DAVIS.

Lawyer, Allen building. Residence, Grandin Road, East Walnut Hills, Cincinnati, O.

Commercial work: member of the boards of directors of the Central Trust and Safe Deposit Company, the Cincinnati Street Railway Company, Cincinnati Zoölogical Company, president of the Washington Insurance Company, and on the boards of other companies engaged in different kinds of commercial work; trustee of the Children's Home of Cincinnati, Associated Charities, etc.

Literary: pamphlet, entitled "Street Railways," read before, and published by, the Optimist Club of Cincinnati, April, 1899; short newspaper articles and reports.

Clubs, etc.: vice-president of the Harvard Club of Cincinnati and of the Optimist Club, corresponding secretary of the Cincinnati Bar Association, lieutenant-governor of the Society of Colonial Wars in the State of Ohio, executive committee Civil Service Reform Association and Historical and Philosophical Society, and a member of other clubs and societies. The (old) degree of LL.B., from the Law School of the Cincinnati College (University), may not have been mentioned before.

PIERREPONT EDWARDS.

Has not answered.

WILLIAM MORTON GRINNELL.

I was married in Washington, on Dec. 8, 1898, to Miss Elizabeth Lee Ernst, daughter of Gen. O. H. Ernst, U. S. A. We reside at 640 Madison Avenue, New York City. I am a banker, partner in the firm of Morton, Bliss & Co.

GEORGE WEBSTER HALL.

Has not answered.

EDWARD HOLLAND HASTINGS.*

Died in Walpole, Mass., March 4, 1889. See Report No. IV., pp. 87, 88.

ARTHUR CYRUS HILL.

I am engaged in the same business as formerly, that of cotton and cotton waste, being associated with S. Newton Cutler of class of '77. Am a member of the Vermont Club. Have made no extended journeys, beyond a two-months visit to England and the continent in spring of 1896.

GUSTAVUS ARTHUR HILTON.

Has not answered.

FRANCIS MARION HOLDEN.

1. Stock broker, member of Philadelphia Exchange.
2. Still married, to the same person.
3. No literary articles.
4. Art Club and Orpheus Club.

ARTHUR WILSON HOOPER.

Married at St. James's Church, Philadelphia, Feb. 19, 1898, to Jennie Patterson, daughter of Joseph Y. H. Miller, Esq., and has since lived abroad. Address, care Messrs. Brown, Shipley & Co., London.

FREDERICK DANIEL HUSSEY.

Has not answered.

CLARENCE GRAY JAMES.*

Died in Philadelphia, Pa., March 16, 1892. See Report V., p. 90.

EBEN DYER JORDAN.

Has not answered.

ANTON LEISTER.

1. Ditching, sheepshearing, farm work, reading, writing. Changes since 1895: from activity to inactivity, by sickness, in 1898–99; in residence, from a rented house to a "very own" twelve by sixteen cabin.

3. Magazine articles: "Aids in Composition," "Editor," 1898; "Summer Hygiene on the Farm," "Good Health" (Battle Creek), July, 1900. The rest is all newspaper work, chiefly agricultural.

4. Clubs: front rank man in "Hamilton's Corner's Scrappers," motto, "Down with the Ring! Give us a good school or we'll 'scrap.'" Items of interest: could write much that would be of interest to me from others, but from majority of past reports I judge that the class prefer the simple, unimpassioned "catalog style."

5. Degrees: degree of S. R., "Sane and Responsible," by Medina County Probate Court in July, 1897; also minor degree of "F. W.," "Fighter from Wayback," by Probate Judge Richards in conversation recently.

DANIEL WALTER LORD.

I have been employed as assistant examiner in the Patent Office since October, 1893, and am a member of the National Geographic Society and of the Washington Harvard Club.

THOMAS WILLIAM LUDLOW.*

Died at Yonkers, N. Y., April 17, 1894. See Report V., p. 91.

GERRY AUSTIN LYMAN.

Employed with the New York Telephone Company, 15 Dey Street, New York, for the last six years; for one and one-half years before that, connected with the dock department of New York City.

JOHN LAURIE MARTIN.

Has not answered.

FRANK WOODWARD MERRICK.

I have no changes to report since the last writing. I live in Dorchester, at Savin Hill; office at 72 Lincoln Street. Am manager of the Puritan Manufacturing Company and president and manager of the Union Welting Company, both concerns

engaged in manufacturing inventions of mine. Made a five-months trip to Europe in 1896. Have become a member of Zetland Lodge, St. Andrew's Chapter, Boston Council and Boston Commandery Knight Templars.

HENRY DAVIS MINOT.*

Died at Florence, Pa., Nov. 14, 1890.

EDWARD IRVING MORSE.

Has not answered.

CHARLES MARCUS OSBORN.

Has not answered.

GEORGE GORHAM PETERS.

No occupation and no fixed residence. I am not married. I have visited many countries the past few years, including the Sandwich Islands, Samoan and Tonga Islands, New Zealand, Australia, the Philippines, China, Corea and Japan.

ARTHUR SALEM PLIMPTON.

Occupation and residence unchanged since last report. My wife died Aug. 28, 1899.

WILLIAM CARROLL PRICE.

My present residence is Wilkesbarre, Pa., where I am engaged in the practice of law. Am unmarried. Have performed no literary work worthy of notice. Have been much interested in the National Guard of our State, and held various offices in the same until I became colonel of the Ninth Regiment, located in our city. I spent the winter of 1896–97 in California, by the advice of my physician, and when I returned in the spring resigned my commission in the National Guard. Am in good health again now, and enjoying life once more.

HARRY SEATON RAND.

No change since last report.

WILLIAM STANTON ROGERS.

Has not answered. His address is lost.

FRANK RUSSAK.

After five years spent in European travel, I returned to New York in the autumn of 1891. In May, 1892, I formed a partnership with Arthur Herzog, to succeed the firm of De Jongs & Co., who had been in the banking and brokerage business, at 46 Exchange Place, for nearly twenty-five years. In May, 1894, my brother Jacob entered the firm, the title being changed to Russak Brothers & Herzog. In May, 1896, the firm of which I am the senior partner became Russak Brothers, our office being at 111 and 112 Exchange Court, Exchange Place.

On Sept. 19, 1899, I was married, at Newport, R. I., to Marie Ellène Barnard, the daughter of the Hon. Allyn Mather Barnard, formerly judge of the probate court of Butte County, Cal., and granddaughter of the Hon. Timothy Frederick Barnard, for many years judge of the supreme court, Munroe County, N. Y. My wife, who was well known in the operatic world as "Marie Barna," had sung leading rôles with the Damrosch Opera in New York, Philadelphia and Chicago during the season of 1897–98. In the autumn of 1899 she had sung leading rôles at the Royal Opera of Coburg, Germany, and was offered an engagement by Mme. Richard Wagner to sing the rôles of Sieglinde (Die Walküre) and Eva (Die Meistersinger) at the Bayreuth Festival of 1899. But with her marriage to me my wife has withdrawn from professional life. Musically, I have kept up my interest in the art that I cultivated in the days when I was a member of the Pierian Sodality at Harvard. On March 19, 1896, a performance of the operetta "Patience" was given by over two hundred amateurs and

church choir singers, under my management, at the Metropolitan Opera House, for the benefit of the athletic interests of New York University. The company was largely composed of members of the leading singing societies and church choirs of the city. Press and public alike gave great praise to the excellence of the production.

I am a member of the executive committee of the Alumni Association of New York University, a director of the Mount Morris Bank (New York) and of the Legal Aid Society (New York), and a member of the Harvard, Lotos, Patria, Lawyers, Liederkranz and New York Athletic clubs, also of the New York Academy of Sciences, and a Fellow of the American Geographical Society.

I reside at 19 East Sixty-fifth Street, New York.

CHARLES WALTER SCRIBNER.

1. Was living in Philadelphia at time of last report, and remained there teaching in University of Pennsylvania until September, 1897, when I removed to Raleigh, N. C., and have been here since then as professor of mechanical engineering in North Carolina Agricultural and Mechanical College.

2. Since last report Julia Howell was born, Oct. 27, 1898. Mrs. Scribner died of pneumonia on March 22, 1899. At present the four children are with their grandparents in Plainfield, N. J.

FREDERICK WILLIAM SHARON.

Has not answered.

ADNA BALCH SHAW.

My occupation is that of a manufacturer of furniture, being treasurer of the A. B. & E. L. Shaw Company. My residence is 16 Sacramento Street, Cambridge. I was married, Feb. 6, 1884, to Miss Gertrude Crook of Brooklyn, N. Y., who resided at 149 South Oxford Street. Her father's name was Rufus

Crook and her mother's name Myra Crook. I have three children, as follows: Louise Cuyler Shaw, born Nov. 8, 1884; Marjorie Shaw, born July 16, 1889; Gertrude Madeline Shaw, born May 1, 1893. I have been a member of the Boston Athletic Association, also of the Colonial Club of Cambridge.

THORNTON HOWARD SIMMONS.

Manager of Oak Hall Clothing Company; residence, 37 Chestnut Street, Boston. Married, June 30, 1897, by Rev. Edward E. Hale, to Miss Rose Hamilton Hughes, at his home in Roxbury. Parents, Mr. Joseph Hughes and Mrs. Sarah Hughes; residence, Briston, Eng.

CHARLES SUMNER TAUSSIG.*

Died at St. Louis, Mo., Jan. 2, 1898. The following sketch of his life was prepared for the Bar Association of that city: —

Charles Sumner Taussig was born in St. Louis, Aug. 24, 1857. His father, James Taussig, was a prominent member of the St. Louis bar, and his family had been honorably identified for many years before with the most prominent interest of the city.

He was educated in the public schools of St. Louis, and entered Harvard College in 1876, in the class of '80. He was compelled by the business reverses of his father to shorten his academic education, and he left college in 1878, and, entering the Law School of Harvard College, graduated in 1880.

Returning to St. Louis, he was admitted to the bar, and commenced the practice of law in his father's office, and soon after entered into partnership with his father, under the name of James & Charles S. Taussig, and so continued until the retirement of his father from practice, in 1890. After this he continued to practice alone until January, 1892, when he formed a partnership with Frederick N. Judson, under the firm name of Judson & Taussig, which continued until his death. He

died very suddenly, of an aneurism, on the morning of Jan. 2, 1898, having been engaged in active business up to the very day before his death.

He was married, in 1884, to Miss Sarah Augusta Knox, daughter of the late Isaac Knox, who survives him with two children of the marriage, Knox, aged thirteen, and Madelaine, aged eleven.

Mr. Taussig was cut off at the comparatively early age of forty years, but had achieved distinguished rank in his profession in St. Louis. To a remarkable degree he enjoyed the confidence of the most prominent business interests of the city.

His distinguishing traits were thoroughness in research, clearness in statements, calm self-control in emergencies and fidelity to professional trusts. He possessed, to a remarkable degree, that distinguishing characteristic of a great lawyer, — the ability to seize the salient points of a complicated case and present them with clearness and force. The suddenness of his death, snatched as he was from active participation in professional and social life in the city, created a profound impression in his wide circle of professional and personal friends.

WALTER CHECKLEY TIFFANY.

Lawyer, Minneapolis, Minn. No changes.

JOHN SAMUEL WARREN.

1. I am a clergyman of the Church of England, a loyal subject of the Queen, and Rector of Trinity Church, Bear Brook, Ontario, Can. Was in charge of Church of the Holy Spirit, Schenevus, N. Y., from July, 1895, to May, 1897; All Saints' Church, Round Lake, N. Y., from May, 1897, to Oct. 1, 1898. Came to my present charge in October, 1898.

2. Married, July 3, 1895, at Frankford, Ontario, to Julia Matilda Codd, daughter of the Rev. Francis Codd and Eliza Doctor Codd. We have one child, a boy, named Francis Codd, born in Schenevus, N. Y., April 9, 1896.

MORRILL WYMAN.

While abroad I became interested in the study of political methods there, especially the laws relating to the ballot, the appointing of the civil officers and the expenditure of money in elections. I have done what I could towards enacting and sustaining the "Australian system of voting," the civil service reform laws and the laws against the improper use of money in elections. I have served on the executive committee of the Ballot Act League of Massachusetts and of the National Civil Service Reform League; was also for a time secretary of the Election Laws League of Massachusetts.

The Class of 1880 in the Spanish War.

William Turrell Andrews (*temporary*). — Enlisted on first call of the President, April 23, 1898. Served as color sergeant, Sixth Massachusetts Infantry Volunteers, through the war, including campaign in Porto Rico. Mustered out January, 1899.

Mighells Bachman Butler (*temporary*). — Entered service April, 1898, as captain Forty-second Separate Company, N. G. N. Y.; promoted, May 1, 1898, major Third N. Y. Infantry Volunteers; mustered out December, 1898.

Charles Chauncey Foster (*M.D., 1883*). — Mustered in June 20, 1898. Surgeon, Fifth Massachusetts Infantry Volunteers, with rank as major. Served at Camp Meade, Pa. Resigned Oct. 5, 1898.

William Morton Grinnell (*temporary*). — Appointed major United States Volunteers, June 3, 1898. Served at Chickamauga Park, Ga., on staff of General Poland. Discharged Sept. 3, 1898.

William Andrews Pew. — Mustered in May 11, 1898, as colonel, Eighth Massachusetts Infantry Volunteers. Served at Chickamauga Park, Ga., Lexington, Ky., Americus, Ga., and Matanzas, Cuba. Mustered out with his regiment, April 28, 1899.

Theodore Roosevelt. — Appointed lieutenant-colonel First United States Cavalry Volunteers ("Rough Riders"), which

was organized by Col. Leonard Wood (M.D., 1884) and himself. Stationed at San Antonio, Tex., Tampa, Fla. Served in Santiago campaign, Las Guasimas, June 24. Commended for gallantry, and promoted colonel, and in command of regiment at San Juan Hill, July 1. Mustered out at Camp Wikoff, L. I., Sept. 15, 1898.

Richard Trimble. — Appointed acting ensign, United States Navy, June 15, 1898. Served on U. S. S. "Puritan" in Cuban waters.

Richard Ward Greene Welling. — Appointed acting ensign, United States Navy. Served on U. S. supply ship "Glacier."

The Spider in the Web.

A BRIEF FORE-DINNER SPEECH BY ALBERT BUSHNELL HART.

"A brief review of the twenty years that have elapsed since graduation." Such is the task which our secretary thinks easy for "the representative of '80 at Harvard." Woodbury's basis is all wrong; for the class of '80 will have more than a hundred representatives at Harvard on Commencement Day. Or if I am a kind of bridge between the old dispensation and the new, the literary disportment suggested by the secretary asks more questions than it can answer. What is Harvard? Who are Harvard men? Have these been twenty years of progress? Was not the perfection of college life reached in June, 1880? Has not the University visibly drooped since it fell to the lot of '81 to represent its dignity? For my part, I wish that the twenty years could have brought us back by some magic cycle to where we were when we graduated; or rather that with our experience and the broadness of our present life we could recover some of the freshness and enthusiasm and brilliancy of hope that we had as boys. The University has doubtless changed, but the writer has never found since graduation such a set of good fellows and such a climax of good times as we experienced. Hence this contribution might as well have been withheld, but for threats made by John Woodbury that unless I help him to fill up his report he will use all his manifold powers of evil against *Alma Mater:* he will not lay out the Metropolitan Boulevard to the Yard; he will not pay for '80's section of the new fence; he will even cut off the Apollinaris

THE FACULTY ROOM.

from the class dinner. By boring you, — so he gives me to understand, — I shall be preserving the University from his influence.

Numbers.

The first comparison that suggests itself is of course that of numbers, and here the writer has the advantage of appealing to a body of persons who do not read the "Harvard Graduates' Magazine," and will not recognize any restatements of its illuminating tabulations of attendance at Harvard. Certain it is that there has been a marvellous growth during the last twenty years, partly through the creation of additional schools and departments, chiefly through the growth of parts of the University which were in existence in 1880. The general summary in our year of graduation showed the whole number of regular students 1,356, of summer students 64, total 1,420; the last catalogue shows 4,091 regular students and 856 summer students, a total of 4,947; the regular students have trebled, and the total registration is almost quadrupled. In all the changes in the University, in government, in teaching, in housing and in social life, this great, steady and unceasing increase of numbers is the prime factor, its influence everywhere felt. For the increase has not built up three Harvards like that of our time, nor has our Harvard expanded to one very like it, only three times the size; between the two Harvards, twenty years apart, are fundamental differences of organization, life and spirit. The growth of Harvard is not like the growth of a colt into a horse, but the change from a horse to an elephant, — an extremely intelligent beast, but distinctly less chummy. The truth is that we lived toward the later end of Harvard College days, and that the class of 1900 is well on into the epoch of Harvard University, an organism in which the College is embedded and sometimes submerged.

To be sure the College has shown a steady increase but little slower than that of the University at large; in 1880 there were 828 college students, now there are 1,902. But the

change in the size of classes makes even the College a very different place. We registered 171 in our last year; the present senior class, a small one, has 310, and the sophomore class has 508. We had 15 "unmatriculated students;" there are now 194 specials. Fortunately the College is still overwhelmingly the largest and most important department of the University; and with it are closely associated two schools, practically new, but both having much the same spirit as Harvard College, — the Scientific School, which has increased from 16 students to 495, and the Graduate School, which has increased from 51 to 326.

The existence of these schools has done much to change the conditions of Harvard. The Scientific School has been slowly built up, not only in numbers but in efficiency, and by the student body scientific students are now received on equal social terms with college students; they are eligible for society and class offices; and they seem to have a good time. Nevertheless, to a certain extent the Scientific School is a consolation school for those who cannot enter College, or are in a hurry to get to Cambridge, and in the average quality of students it is still far from Harvard College standards. Although under the jurisdiction of the general Faculty of Arts and Sciences, the Scientific School is really carried on by those instructors who are most interested in that side of education; it is intended to bring the standard of admission up to the same basis as that for Harvard College, and thus to place the Scientific School about a year above similar departments of other universities; but it seems doubtful whether this will not lead many men to take their scientific training in such a way as to lead to the B.A. degree instead of the B.S.

The Graduate School, first established in 1878 with a set of special graduate courses, languished till in 1890 there was a general reorganization of the faculty and the creation of a special Administrative Board. Since that time the Graduate School has steadily increased in students and in efficiency. It

has come to have a life of its own, its clubs, its officers, its Commencement speaker, its dignitaries; and from it is now proceeding a body of college teachers, widely disseminated throughout the Union and almost without exception enthusiastic friends of Harvard.

Another significant change is the organization of special students, of whom there are now 194 in College and 79 in the Scientific School. These specials include two very distinct elements, which do not unite into a clearly defined body: first, men who cannot get into College as regular students, or who have had such a miscellaneous training that it takes more time for them to fulfil the Harvard entrance requirements; second, mature, even middle-aged men, whose opportunities for study have come late, and who are often among the most desirable of students. Many of the first kind work into college courses, and are from the beginning considered members of the class which enters College when they first come. The creation of a college committee on special students about 1885 and of a similar scientific committee a few years ago has narrowed the gate through which special students come in; and in general they are a useful and a studious class, although it must be owned that some of them do little credit to the name of Harvard which they are to bear throughout their lives. The proprietor of one of the most widely distributed metropolitan newspapers thus poses before the world as a Harvard man, upon one year of not very strenuous academic life.

The Faculty of Arts and Sciences has within its jurisdiction 2,700 of the 4,100 students; but several of the other schools have shown an immense growth. The Law School, now the second department in numbers in the University, in our time had 165 students; it has now 613, and by its recent legislation requiring an academic degree or its equivalent it has made itself a graduates' school of law. Many members of the class of '80 can testify to the strength and staying power of a law school education. No department of the University draws

so many vigorous men from other universities; and the dean a year or two ago smiled quietly to himself when he found that, by the transfer of the son of a Yale professor from New Haven to Cambridge, the number of Yale graduates in the Harvard Law School became larger than the number of Yale graduates in the Yale Law School.

The Medical School was thought in 1880 to be large and flourishing, with 255 students; it now has 558, and is also about to enforce conditions of entrance which will open it only to holders of degrees. This will put it alongside the Johns Hopkins Medical School, as a place for the best and most highly trained men to get the best and most thorough education.

The Dental School in our day was very recent, and had but 15 students; it now has 131, and is one of the Harvard departments best known in foreign countries.

The old Bussey Institution, inexhaustible fund of witticisms for the college papers, has grown from 7 to 27 students, and seems to have found its mission at last. The School of Veterinary Medicine, founded since 1880, at one time had about 50 students; but has now fallen to 24, the reason apparently being that the community is not yet educated to understand the importance of skilled treatment for the diseases of animals, or the value of trained prevention.

The Summer School has practically grown up since our time, and it is unquestionably a great advantage to the University. So far, little progress has been made in the way of furnishing instruction useful to college students, except in scientific and technical courses. Next summer about seventy scientific students will be required to do summer field work as a condition of their degrees, but college students have little opportunity to make up deficiencies or to shorten their course. The main object of the Summer School is to give a chance to teachers from other colleges and from secondary and lower schools to come in contact with University men, to use the University plant, and to practise thoroughly scientific methods.

These teachers go everywhere through the land, and are among the most enthusiastic advocates of Harvard education in every form, and they send students to every department of the University. This year, as all the world knows, an additional Summer School is to be provided for a body of Cuban teachers.

The Ivy Orator of '79 paid his respects to a mysterious unknown quantity, "Ann X," then establishing. Out of small beginnings has slowly grown up a woman's college which in 1894 took corporate form as Radcliffe College. "Why Radcliffe?" many people ask, — since Anne Radcliffe had nothing to do with any woman's education except her own; it was as Lady Moulson that she gave money to Harvard College. It is not the object of your chronicler to tell of any other institution than Harvard, and he will therefore content himself with the statement that Radcliffe College has 390 students, that the number of regular students who take the course with a view to academic life as well as study is increasing, and that Barrett Wendell, '78, fears the intellectual atrophy of Harvard because of the time and strength which the instructors give to Radcliffe work. At present there can be no doubt that the Faculty on every occasion fights shy of taking any further responsibility for Radcliffe, because of a feeling that it has a large and sufficiently difficult job of its own.

What kind of students come to Harvard now? I must disclaim any knowledge of the inside of special schools or of the Scientific School. As for the College and Graduate School, they have a larger geographical range than in our time. To be sure, we welcomed Brother Cook, Brother Sharp, Brother Stow and Brother Wheelan from California, Brother Rhett of Alabama, Brother Rollins of Missouri, Brother Cole, Brother Thomsen and Brother Williams of Baltimore, Brother Price of North Carolina; but our class was essentially made up of New England and Middle State men; now there is a larger infusion of westerners, especially in the Scientific School and the specials. Harvard, in the large cities of the whole country, is

now strong in resident graduates and also in boys growing up to come to Cambridge; outside of New England it is much less strong in the smaller cities and towns. Still, a difference in the longitude of students is much less evident than a difference in name and probable home surroundings. If you will run over our class list you will find hardly any other than Anglo-Saxon names. Now every class has several men bearing German names, Scandinavian names, Italian names and Slav names. Harvard now attracts the sons of energetic, thriving foreigners, who want to provide the best that there is for their children; and some of them doubtless will be like the sail-maker's son who came to Harvard and grew to be the most famous teacher and investigator of English in the world. Still, it holds true that the classes are of less homogeneous material, and that it is more difficult to find common ground than it used to be. Besides, the classes are now so big. In my senior year I was proud of knowing every member of my class, at least by sight; probably no one since that time has been able to make the same boast. I am convinced that the proper size of a class is to enter about 240 and to graduate about 165; and that the golden age is passed.

Comparison with Other Institutions.

One of my preparatory school teachers once asked a class, apropos of nothing in particular, "Why were the oldest walls the best?" When no answer was forthcoming, he replied, "Because if they were not the best they would not be the oldest." Something of the same kind might be said of Harvard; if it were not the best it would not be the largest. During the last twenty years the rivalries with other institutions have become much closer than in our time; if we could beat Yale and Princeton, we were hardly aware that there were any other institutions of learning. Yet there has grown up a group of State universities of which we hardly knew the names, — Michigan with 3,200 students, Minnesota with above 3,000,

Wisconsin with 1,700; the endowed University of Chicago with nearly 2,000 students; Cornell has come to have over 2,200, and Pennsylvania about 2,400. Of all the universities, however, the two which certainly are the foremost rivals to Harvard, though in different directions, are Yale and Columbia. Columbia College has gained some ground of late years, but still numbers less than 500; the graduate, law and medical schools of Columbia are strong, vigorous, flourishing institutions; and upon that side Columbia is plainly destined to be the nearest in the race to Harvard. Our old-time rival, Yale, has as yet not succeeded in building up any strong professional schools; and it seems doubtful whether a medical school can ever flourish in a city where there is no more clinical material than in New Haven. But Yale College is a strong and steady rival of Harvard, and Sheffield still has about 70 more students than Lawrence. The president of Yale has recently announced that he expects Yale to be "the American University;" but, while Yale College has 1,228 students and Harvard has 1,902, it will still take some months for Yale to put Harvard into the second position. It is evident, however, that under its new influence Yale is rising; and we know as well as the present generation how hard it is to beat Yale when determined to win, although we have had more experience than the present generation of the joys of success. The real difference between the prestige of the non-academic parts of the two universities is sufficiently shown by the considerable number of Yale graduates to be found in the Harvard professional schools, and the very small number of Harvard graduates to be found at New Haven. So far as we can predict, the intellectual strife between the two universities will be what Harvard men most like to see, — the Crimson first at the tape, with Yale a close but not a dangerous second.

Finances of the University.

In no part of the University functions will '80 be more interested than its finances, for ours is a financial class. I speak not of the brilliant management of the class fund, but of the training which has produced such financial magnates as Gaston and Winsor and Bacon and Chapin and Washburn and Hooper and Perry. This not only presages large gifts to the University when the elevated road begins to exude dividends, but it encourages us to think that our class alone can furnish all the treasurers of the University for the next forty years. When the portraits of these magnates reach Memorial Hall, let there be drawn in the corner of the picture a certain member of the class with his hands clasped in mediæval gratitude to the generous members of '80 who have not forgotten the poverty of *Alma Mater*.

Joking aside, the financial means and responsibilities of the University have shown as much expansion as its numbers. In 1880 the invested funds were $4,000,000, in 1900 they are about $12,000,000; and this does not take into account the increase of buildings, books and plant, which are not carried as capital. The income has increased in like proportions. In 1880 it was $434,000, in 1900 it is about $1,230,000. A profusion of gifts continues to flow in upon the College; in each of two different years more than a million dollars has been thus received, and, as the circle of Harvard's friends widens, as the number of alumni increases, these benefactions are likely to increase. The expenditures, of course, under the sagacious poverty of the corporation, are usually a little more than the expenses, the College having apparently borne in mind the unhappy experience of Columbia, which for years saved part of its income, and hence nobody thought it necessary to help it out with gifts.

The investment and care of this enormous trust tax all the energies of the Corporation. The financiers of the class

RANDALL HALL.

are already aware that the average rate of interest obtained by the President and Fellows is much above that of ordinary trusts; probably they know also whether the Corporation takes pains not to write up the valuation of property which is increasing in value.

On the other hand, a deliberate and repeated attempt has been made to discourage higher education in Cambridge by taxing pieces of college property which are not investments. I do not speak here of the tax on houses occupied by professors, for I have always thought it an issue which the Corporation would better not have made; but the taxing of the president's house and of the Foxcroft Dining Hall was an invasion of a well-settled principle of exemption, which has now been reaffirmed in strongest terms by the Supreme Court of Massachusetts. The United States succession duties have, however, in one fell scoop, taken $75,000 out of a recent bequest.

The Corporation, as all students of its reports know, has of late years made heavy investments in real estate, and now owns several buildings on Washington Street in Boston. The current of trade has not flowed in the direction of one of these buildings, the Hayward, and it has so far been difficult to make it pay. Some of the college dormitories stand vacant this year for the first time in many years. Of course one great source of college income is tuition fees, and the increase of students has made possible the immense extension of instruction; one reason for the growth of the college is its offering of special courses; those special courses are possible because the college grows. Should the number of students ever again diminish, the college must perforce retrench.

Grounds and Buildings.

Harvard has grown up in a happy-go-lucky fashion; but twenty years ago there was still an opportunity to lay out the grounds of the University so that they might be a fitting home

for a national university. We saw in our time that what was needed was a water-front park on both sides of the Charles; a beautiful boulevard curving up to the college gates; a well-thought plan of drives and grass plots and building spaces; the opening of vistas through and across the grounds; and, finally, the construction of beautiful buildings at points where their architecture could be displayed. Certainly the present condition of the grounds is most unsatisfactory. The long and attractive vista from Harvard Street up past Holworthy and the Scientific School to the farther side of Jarvis Field was remorselessly closed by an addition to the Gymnasium. Dynamite has never been applied to Thayer Hall. Buildings were constructed without any reference to a general plan, and the corporation even voted that it would not form such a plan, because it might later wish to change it. Money enough has been spent upon our buildings; but visitors to Boston from Yale or Leland Stanford or Cornell or Columbia must feel that in its setting Harvard is inferior to some of its neighbors. What we want is not regularity, but a harmonious and well-thought irregularity.

To our eyes, however, there are beauties in some of the disconsolate corners of the University. We can find the precise spot on Holmes's Field where Duncklee turned a somersault and came up smiling with the ball in his hands at the critical moment in the Yale freshman game. We know where Winsor made his famous run against Princeton. We remember the beautiful old-fashioned "big side football." We remember when the college yard was the centre of college life, and men spent dreamy hours on cushions dragged thither from neighboring rooms. We remember the roaring fun when Stoughton caught fire. Even the Fogg Art Museum cannot take away our pleasure in our college home.

Long is the list of buildings constructed since we left College. We need not here number the additions to the Botanic Garden and the Observatory or the "new building"

PHILLIPS BROOKS HOUSE.

for the Medical School, already outgrown, or the quarters of the Dental School in the old medical building. This is the list of the new brick and mortar members of our community, added since we were members: the Divinity School Library; an addition to the Peabody Museum; great additions and extensions to the Agassiz Museum, — worthy memorial *patri filius;* the present Semitic Museum; the Botanical Museum (a part of the great E-shaped structure); Perkins and Conant halls, facing each other across Oxford Street; the Carey Athletic Building on Holmes's Field; the Jefferson Physical Laboratory; the Austin Law School; a great addition to the Gymnasium; a small addition to Lawrence Hall; Phillips Brooks House; the so-called Fogg Art Museum; Sever Hall; Randall Dining Hall; great alterations in the Library. These additions more than double the space available for instruction, and some of the buildings are distinctly beautiful and appropriate, especially Perkins Hall and the Phillips Brooks House.

Among the changes in the buildings which stood in 1880 may be mentioned the remodelling of the inside of University, with the purpose of reproducing the old chapel, now used as a faculty room; the various modifications of the old Gymnasium, which is now an engineering laboratory; the filling of all the windows in Memorial (except one) with stained glass, and among these adornments the Falstaffian form of '80's Homer; the reconstruction of Holden Chapel to something like its pristine state; the various reorganizations of Dane Hall, by the latest of which it becomes the habitat of the "merry Borsair and the haughty Tar."

The University has now in its hands money or pledges sufficient to construct at least three new buildings: the engineering building, which is to be on the site of Professor Langdell's house on the corner of Broadway and Quincy Street; a Semitic Museum; and the long-delayed University Club or Harvard Union. This elaborate building, which is to be placed directly across Harvard Street from Beck Hall, is an attempt to restore

to the University what we always had, — a centre of academic social life. It is intended to be to future generations what the Yard was in that Acadia which now exists only in our memory.

The old graduate when he arrives in Cambridge for the first time after two decades will be most amazed at the private dormitories which flank the yard upon the south side and line up along Mt. Auburn Street. We all thought Beck magnificent, — except those who lived in it; and Beck Hall is still, like Brimmer Street, the refuge of the respectable poor. But, in the minds of their occupants, Beck Hall is now outdone by Ware, by Westmorely, by Claverly, by Dunster, by Dana Chambers and by Randolph. In addition to these buildings may be mentioned, as among new private dormitories, Quincy, Claverly East, Reed, and Craigie, while a reconstruction of Hilton is promised. With these splendors of architecture must also be classed the various new club houses, all built since our graduation: the Porcellian, the Pudding, the Alpha Delta Phi, the new A. D. Club (facing the library), the Pi Eta with its cosy theatre, and the majestic building of the Signet. All these, it will be noticed, have grown up while the college has added but two dormitories, Perkins and Conant, neither of which at present is full. So far as private capital is concerned, the architecture of the college has been much improved in twenty years, although really beautiful structures are still huddled together with low, cheap and unsightly buildings.

College Government.

The outward form of the college government is like those functions of three variables, which so pleased the class when we took calculus with Byerly in our sophomore year. Apparently the same Fellows, the same thirty overseers, the same Faculties, — yet it has undergone throughout a great change in personnel.

At the head stands the President, that erect figure which for thirty years has dominated the Corporation, — that powerful

"We are Seven" celebrate of Pennypacker's lyre in the "Advocate," that trade-wind of educating force who keeps in motion all the mills of the Board of Overseers, that ceaseless fount of business for all the Faculties. A man must come very near the president to understand the place which he holds in American life. Not precisely what you call magnetic, he makes every mind that approaches his vibrate with conviction or discord, but always with respect. A marvellous man of business, adept in keeping men at work together, he has had twenty years of battle shocks, and has visibly mellowed under the process; a great man, performing a great service without the support of the enthusiastic popularity which many lesser men have enjoyed.

Of the other six members of the corporation to-day, but one sat on the board twenty years ago. Parkman is dead; Brimmer is dead; John Quincy Adams is dead; J. B. Thayer years ago became a professor; Edward Hooper has resigned, though he still serves the University through the contributions of money and time which he has freely made for a quarter of a century. Alexander Agassiz, after a period of retirement, has again become a Fellow; but he and the other five Fellows have been appointed within ten years. Among this body is one so far our junior that he had scarcely begun to go to school when we graduated from college, — Charles Francis Adams, '88, the young treasurer, — may he be an old treasurer!

In the Overseers the changes have not been so striking; five of our contemporaries still remain, — Dr. Samuel Green, Charles Francis Adams, Moorfield Storey, E. P. Seaver and John Fiske. We have plainly reached middle life, for among the thirty both Bacon and Roosevelt sit as *honorandi reverissimi;* and Richardson has passed the "little go" of the committee to suggest nominations. Whether through our influence or through human nature, the Overseers have done more overseeing in the last five years than in all the deponent's experience: they have thrice blocked measures dear to the majority of the

Faculty; they have cultivated the habit of passing resolutions, asking questions, and otherwise asserting some connection with or authority over the University. Can we not instruct our class representatives to put a stop to this practice of taking an interest?

Of course every one of you is aware that it was the class of '80 that sand-bagged the scheme for extending the suffrage for Overseers to graduates of the professional schools. The legislative ability shown by our members in defeating that proposed amendment of the college charter will be of great service when directed to the protection of the college against tax bills and other forms of legislative interference.

As to the third estate of the Harvard states-general, the faculties, there is no doubt that they have much increased in activity and force since our time; throughout the University there is certainly more united, intelligent and harmonious action; the Faculties of the professional schools have become the leaders of the country in professional and technical education; the Faculty of Arts and Sciences has been made much more flexible by the creation of three administrative boards, for the Graduate School, Scientific School and Harvard College respectively. The Dean of Harvard College is Le Baron Russell Briggs, '78, of blessed presence, already older brother of ten successive classes of Harvard men, stern to the swaggerer, gentle to the weak, a cautionary twinkle in his eye for the evader, a kind look for the hesitating and shy, the right man for the right place, — long be his reign! The Dean of the Graduate School, Professor Wright, has come to the University since our day. The Dean of the Faculty of Arts and Sciences, irreverently called by his colleague of the first floor an "upstairs dean," is our Horatian friend of required freshman Latin, Clement L. Smith. The Dean of the Scientific School is Nathaniel Southgate Shaler; and in his case the words "Dean of the" can be omitted without altering the sense of the sentence. Many a time have I lamented that I alone of my

class can be present in the Faculty on the days when Shaler "is in the land of the torrible zone," when the heathen rage and the wicked imagine a vain thing.

The general Faculty, of more than a hundred members, is now divided into two kinds of administrative units, "divisions" and "departments." As chairman of the Division of History and Political Science, I discover which is the unimportant unit; for my duties consist chiefly in appointing committees to hold oral examinations and to report on doctor's theses; and then they don't come and they don't report. The departments are strong, important, and growing administrative ganglia (Baldwin and Holden can understand that word, if the rest of you cannot), in many cases little faculties of from five to twelve members. Since the appointment of assistants and one-year instructors is now made upon the nomination of the departments, the development of the University is likely some day to fall chiefly into their hands.

College Teachers.

'Tis a sad and aging business to go over the roll of our teachers and see how many of them are no more. Here is the list of men whom we helped to weary out, — and yet loved and honored, — who have joined the starred cohort in the Quinquennial: Dunbar, fairminded, wise, straightforward, lovable; Hedge, Peabody, Benjamin Pierce, Fanny Bowen, Joseph Lovering, Sophocles, Torrey (to whom Emerton paid such a beautiful tribute in the last "Atlantic"), Eustis, Whitney, Cook, Gurney, Jacquinot, William Cook, Ko Kun-hua. Gibbs, "C. J.," Faxon, Louis Dyer, Dr. Sargent and Lutz have at various times withdrawn from the faculty. Professor Norton is now an honored emeritus. Out of the fifty-two members of the college faculty in our senior year, only twenty-five are left within the present faculty. Of these, those whom we knew best were Goodwin, Bôcher, Adams Hill, Jimmy Mills Pierce, Greenough, Paine, Goodale, Moore, Shaler, Clement Smith,

Palmer, Trowbridge, Bartlett, Farlow, William James, Jackson, John Williams White, Davis, H. B. Hill, Emerton, Sheldon, Macvane, Willson and Le Baron Briggs. The present efficiency of these men is doubtless due to the development of their teaching powers through exercise on the class of 1880.

Besides these personal changes there have been several alterations in the habits and privileges of the Harvard teachers. It has steadily been the policy of the corporation to appoint to professorships not only Harvard A.B.'s who have managed to get up the first steps of the ladder, but also men who have won all their distinction in other colleges; and especially Harvard men who have elsewhere made a name for themselves. There can be no doubt that this infusion of blood from without has broadened and strengthened the Faculty, and at the same time the new-comers are quite as likely to be conservative and to preserve the traditions as men to the manner born.

The younger teachers are very much like those agreeable young gentlemen who greeted us when we first bourgeoned into college; but, in addition, the college now employs the services of a large number of assistants, who have close personal dealings with the students. This scheme makes it possible for the older men to carry on large courses and to work up specialties; but in some ways it is a return to the conditions before our time, when law students were also tutors, and the college thus delivered its students over to young men who were not looking forward to teaching as a profession.

A correspondent of the "Nation" has recently complained that there are no longer any teachers in America; probably he means that there are no Mark Hopkins's and Eliphalet Notts. It is true that a school and a college is no longer known through the reputation of a single teacher or group of teachers; but I think if you were to come back to Harvard you would feel (provided you didn't go into a course in American history) that the teaching was distinctly better than the average in our time, more human, more direct, more searching and more lasting in its effect.

Two privileges have been worked out for professor and assistant professor which make their places distinctly more attractive. The first of these is the sabbatical year, by which once in seven years he may have leave of absence on half salary. It is of course expected that he will use his time to grow in; and when a few years ago a gentleman took his sabbatical and passed the year in inglorious ease in his own house near by, it was remembered, and in due time he ceased to be on the teaching force. The other privilege is that of retiring at sixty years of age, after thirty years' service, on an annual payment of something like half salary, with the corresponding right of the Corporation to retire a man on pension at sixty-five without the request of the person concerned.

Undoubtedly these privileges make men content who might otherwise feel entitled to a larger emolument; but it should be said that the scale of salaries is higher at Harvard than at any other institution of learning in the country except Columbia, and possibly the University of California. In Chicago high salaries are paid to a very few men, but the ordinary scale is painfully low. At Harvard the assistants have fees from $200 to $400 a year, and may spend a considerable part of their time in study. One-year instructors are paid for their first trial course about $750, — less if they repeat the course at Radcliffe. Instructors on permanent appointment receive $1,200, $1,500, and in some cases $2,000; assistant professors in their first term of five years receive $2,000, in their second term $3,000; full professors from $3,500 to $5,000, according to length of service, and some consideration of personal reputation. In addition, about one-half the members of the faculty repeat courses in Radcliffe, receiving fees varying from $300 to $500 for each course. From $4,000 to $5,000 a year may thus be put down as the income from teaching of the ordinary college full professor. This seems little to the monarchs of capital, until they themselves begin to establish a staff of experts, and are called on to pay similar salaries in their private enterprises.

The life of the instructors seems very much what it was twenty years ago, though the labor in the ordinary exercises is a little more severe, because the college takes so much more note of absences and delinquencies; hence the teacher, on the whole, follows up his students more than used to be the case. In many subjects, especially the languages, recitations are the only method of instruction possible; in others, laboratory exercises make up the large block of instruction; and in others, the teacher's sole class work is lecturing, supplemented by written exercises of various kinds. Did you ever write a thesis in college? Your boy may easily be called upon to write forty. Have you ever written a sermon? If so, how would you like to be responsible for two hundred and seventy sermons a year?

The strength of the college and a drawback of the teacher's life is the large amount of administrative work which has to be done by somebody, and of which a considerable part is done by the teachers. I have little commercial experience; do directors' meetings last two hours and a half, and adjourn week after week without coming to a vote? Do inventors spend years in the invention of a patent, and then have it refused by a Board of Overseers at the end? It is the present policy of the corporation to increase the special administrative staff; but, if the Faculty is to be a force in the government of the University, it must know what is going on, and there seems no clearing-house of University intelligence other than faculty, board and committee meetings, in which the details of college life are discussed.

Of late years it has become one of the functions of the college instructors to represent their university in various outside functions, first of all as speakers at delightful Harvard club dinners, — where I have met many of you at various times, — then as public lecturers and as givers of addresses upon academic and other occasions; thus William James was fitly selected to be the orator at the unveiling of the Shaw monument in Boston.

For my part, I like the life of a teacher at Harvard College. The conditions of service and of happiness seem to me greater here than in any other college, and as great as in most professions. You practical men are aware that you alone "see the wheels go round;" we theorists have no illusions as to the real effect of our teaching upon mankind; but it is delightful to be ever young, each year to find one's students as infantile, as enthusiastic, as generous and as hopeful as we were twenty-four years ago. As President Eliot once expressed it in a Phi Beta Kappa meeting, "The pleasure of serving Harvard College is that you are laying a brick in a wall which will stand."

Relations with Students.

How far are the relations of the Faculty with students like those with which we are familiar? Some of the old-time supervision of college life has almost died out: no longer may a junior cover a door with neglected summons, to the admiration of younger class men; the college would not now send you a door full of summons; it would see you — dismissed — first. Serious discipline has been put on a much more satisfactory footing, partly because only aggravated cases now come before the Faculty, all minor incidents being settled by the Dean and the College Board. The relief comes chiefly because the rules have been more simplified and rationalized, the ordinary principle now being that a student may rightfully do what other respectable young men may do; so that the College Bible in its revised version has left out most of the damnation clauses.

Occasionally something happens which makes a man wonder what goes on in the undergraduate mind; as when a senior who has been caught personating another student in examination violently reproaches the proctor who reports him, on the ground that if he had known he was to be reported he would have knocked the proctor down in the examination room, and carried off the evidence. In general, the behavior

of students, so far as I have any opportunity of seeing it, very seldom calls for serious censure, though there has crept in of late years a habit of making a hullaballoo at college exercises very foreign to our Harvard, and distasteful to any men of our generation. Students, even good students, seem to think their college life a kind of continuous performance, in which everything they undertake is supposed to be burlesque. Just what kind of men those are who occasionally interrupt instructors, it is hard to discover; still harder to know why public opinion of their classmates does not more easily put them down. One is tempted to suspect that there is now at Harvard an element of young men who never get sufficiently into the spirit of the place to know that they are not expected to make themselves known by cheap uproar.

The public health of Harvard is certainly gratifying, partly because of the success of the college in keeping the dormitories and lodging houses in the highest sanitary condition; partly because of the great pains taken to investigate every case of sickness, and to see that the man has proper medical treatment; partly because of the out-of-door habits which result from the greatly increased opportunities both for exercise and athletics. The impression one gets from looking at any large class is, that the grind who never takes exercise is a rare bird; and that the men are a healthy and well-nourished set.

Aids to students have much increased since our day. In 1880 the amount available for fellowships and scholarships throughout the University was about $30,000; in 1900 it is $96,000. Perhaps there is too much scholarship money; at any rate, there is a widespread and growing feeling that men now get on the list of assignments who are not genuinely scholars, and who can never be anything more than commonplace. Nevertheless there is a tendency to scale down the amounts of both scholarships and fellowships, and thus to increase the number of men who may receive them. The selection of the men who take scholarships is a difficult subject, but

much of the difficulty is relieved by the skilful and humane administration of Dean Briggs, the principal man in distributing these aids. High success in college studies has been dignified of late years by the introduction of John Harvard scholarships, granted to men who have the necessary college rank but do not need the money. It has been surprising to see how many men deserve and apparently strive for this distinction.

Many new prizes have been added both for graduates and undergraduates. The Lee prizes for reading aloud, which several of us took, have long since been given up. In our time there were the Deturs, Bowdoin prizes for essays (the award for our year was to Arthur Hale and Walter Allen Smith), and the Boylston prizes for elocution (in 1880 the Boylston's went to Josiah Quincy, R. R. Bishop, W. A. Pew and W. F. Price). Now the list of prizes includes the Pasteur medals, the Coolidge debating prize, the Dante prize, the Sargent prize for translations from Horace, the Sohier prize for a thesis in English or modern literature, the Sales prize for the best scholar in Spanish, the Toppan, Sumner, Bennet and Ricardo prizes in political science. The Bowdoin prizes have been readjusted, so that a student may offer an essay on any subject that he likes, and, if successful, he takes a money prize, ranging from $150 to $300. It is hoped and expected that the prize winners will thus become recognized throughout the college as men who have conferred honor on their *Alma Mater*.

In the conduct of the courses perhaps the most striking difference from the old times is the large amount of written work throughout the University. No more of the freshman lectures in chemistry, where all you had to do was to witness experiments and cram text books. On the other hand, no more class forensics on the question "Whether the execution of Charles I. was justifiable." No more does A. S. Hill read to the class, with veiled disapprobation, our classmate Richard-

son's romance about the good South Sea Island boy and his new suit of cocoanut oil.

Throughout the college, students are expected to know the materials in their subjects; how to handle them, how out of them to bring together the details necessary for forming a judgment on some limited point; and how to state their conclusions in a straightforward fashion. I will not undertake to say that later classes have a better command of the Queen's English than the class of '80; but there certainly has been a very marked improvement in the expressiveness of students since 1881. This is shown not only in theses but in blue books and occasional writings; it is shown in the disappearance (as no longer needed) of junior and senior required English; sophomore English is likely soon to follow, while the schools are now encouraged to prepare boys to anticipate even the freshman required course. Of course all this written work has to be read by somebody. "Somebody" used to be dear Stubby Childs, who loftily read poor themes for forty years; it used to be Peabo and Palmer; now the younger men atrophy their brains from year to year, reading hundreds and thousands of pieces of written work. Aside from the effect on the instructor, there is no doubt that the system of carefully written work, corrected and returned, is a reform, and that it helps to put Harvard men into the world well equipped.

The elective system has since our time absorbed even the freshman year, the only present relics of the old requirements being the freshman and sophomore English. The effect has been that most students get more out of their freshman year than they used to; they are introduced to new and often attractive lines of study; they take more of the numerous first courses in languages, economics and sciences. History I, which I believe was once a required junior course, is now frequented chiefly by freshmen; Economics I, which some of us found too hard in the senior year, has also become a freshman course. This gives preparation for a later range of more ad-

vanced courses, and enables students to draw up a good plan of study in advance.

Two charges are constantly made against the elective system in general, and especially against the very free election at Harvard, — the charges of hap-hazard choices and of snap courses. The first indictment is not well founded; in general, the courses of Harvard students are more harmonious and well adjusted than the ordinary required courses in other colleges. Many men do take single courses in this or that subject, and then drop it forever; but in our time we had to take some single courses in this or that, and couldn't drop them, — they dropped us. I have been a freshman adviser one year, and passed upon twenty-five sets of choices; and I did not discover a single one that seemed to me unrelated or unreasonable, and but one that seemed planned to be easy.

Upon the question of soft courses there is ground for difference of opinion; but it is certain that a course on a subject which students think important, conducted in what they think an interesting manner, will be taken by hundreds, even though it may be well known to be a tough morsel. The observer sees also that students are often deluded in trying to find soft courses. There is, for instance, a college tradition that every new course is a snap, a tradition which year by year undergoes rough shocks; you freshmen do not realize the might of Joe Jefferson's dictum about handling a gun: "Boys, every gun is loaded." The observer notes further that some of the college courses deal with subjects of importance which can be treated in extremely stimulating lectures, and in which a student may get lots of good without wearing out the library. Such courses (*e.g.*, Geology 4) are eagerly sought by thousands of students, who are not principled against hard work. Quite another category is that of the easy-going courses, such as — two of you at least have boys in or about to be in college, and they might read this screed; tell them that the easiest courses in college are those in American history. Of

course we all understand that now, as in our time, the best students often average up a block of difficult and exacting courses by putting in one which requires less exertion; and the snappiest courses that I know anything about were the required courses twenty years ago. The only serious difficulty that arises out of snap courses is that there are but two official units of instruction, — courses and half-courses; and for purposes of a degree each whole unit is assumed to be equal to every other; the actual course and a half course, and three-quarter courses, and eleven-sixteenth courses are what C. J. used to call "incommensurate;" hence one man's intellectual occupation during four years may mean but half that of a fellow A.B.

Two large subjects remain to be considered with reference to college studies, — the new entrance requirements and the three years' scheme. Upon the first subject I have nothing to add to the views expressed during the last five years in the "Graduates' Magazine." The recent recasting of the requirements is the second since 1880; the first, passed in 1886, allowed a rather clumsy and difficult substitute for Greek, the second, which goes into effect for the first time in 1900, greatly increases the number of subjects which may be offered, and makes Greek an optional study, on the same footing as botany or advanced history. The change in the status of Greek appears to reflect the opinion of the community at large; at least the Overseers oversaw not on that subject. We are probably the last class which left Harvard so saturated with Greek that we continue to read Greek dramas in the original for pleasure. Will our children find fault with the Faculty because it is now possible to leave it out of the entrance requirements? The other recent changes are intended to take account of a range of subjects, many of which are now offered in good secondary schools, so as to make entrance to Harvard more convenient for properly disciplined students who have not had the opportunity to attend the great Harvard fitting schools. The scheme

is one of the things which within the last few years have made, or rather have kept, Harvard a national university.

School teachers, including some of the most conservative, are still divided as to whether the new requirements are more or less difficult than the old. The number of subjects is a very little less, but nearly all the subjects are a little stiffer. Perhaps it is as well that we all passed twenty-four years ago; not more than nine-tenths of us, without preliminary tutoring, could now enter college on the old requirements, and not eight-tenths on the new system. History is made distinctly a more significant requirement; doubtless all the rest of us had a thorough course in ancient history in school, but I crawled triumphantly into College on what I could digest of Smith's smaller text-books.

The number of entrance candidates shows almost a fatalistic growth, well illustrating the wide distribution of families which have become tributary to Harvard. Every year about eighty more boys present themselves in various places for the June examinations than in the previous year. Certainly the new system will not die out for lack of fuel.

The other perplexing question of Harvard's policy, the question of a three-year degree, is still smouldering. Twice, in 1890 and again in 1896, has the Harvard Faculty carefully matured a scheme for granting a degree on a normal residence of three years; twice have the Overseers refused to sanction what they thought would make a different kind of A.B. degree from ours. In the second instance they were moved and instigated by a skilful process which, when applied to other deliberative bodies, is termed "lobbying." The three-year degree is the only educational change which President Eliot has ever undertaken without carrying his point; in his inaugural address of 1869 he observed that Harvard students came to college later than they ought; he has urged it strongly at various times; and he is now observed to smile when the subject is introduced.

He smiles because the question has practically settled itself. We all had the habit of taking more than the regular number of courses; but of late a considerable number of students, by the end of their junior year, count enough courses to entitle them to the A.B. This is possible partly by the discontinuance of the former absolute requirements in physics, chemistry and junior and senior English; partly by the system of recording extra entrance subjects, which may be applied to the A.B.; partly by a system of taking five or six courses regularly every year. At present nearly two-fifths of all the juniors have done the amount of work required for the degree; many such thereupon enter the Law School or other professional schools, and some of them take their A.B. at the end of the third year; but the larger number, whether in or out of the professional schools, simply hold their class number until the end of the fourth year, so that they may march behind their own class marshals and sit at their own class dinners.

If the Faculty of Arts and Sciences — which thinks it understands the needs and aspirations of college boys as well as the Overseers — is allowed to work its will, Bacon and Roosevelt will again have to face their responsibilities as to the three-year question, and take their places among the fates who spin the thread of Harvard's future. I am free to confess that I think the average three-year man acquires as much intellectual development as the average member of the class of 1880 got in four years, and I should rather see a man spending his fourth year at Harvard in professional study, and thus later enjoying a year earlier the sweets and disappointments of independent out-in-the-world life, than to keep him four years in College. It means something that of six *summa cums* taken on grades in the class of 1900, four were won by three-year men. After all, you know, as well as we teachers, that in America it is the boys themselves who decide these matters. If our sons want to start in life a little earlier, they will shorten their preparation somewhere, in school, in college, or by leaving off

part of the professional school; possibly we fathers, who have to pay their bills, will not object to see the youngsters begin to fare for themselves a little earlier.

If you ask me what are the personal relations of teachers with their students now, as compared with 1880, I am obliged to answer that I do not know. There are many kinds of teachers and many kinds of students. As freshman adviser I gave the opportunity of man-to-man intercourse to twenty-five fledglings; of the whole lot, I think but three ever came to see me a second time after the compelled official visit; one of these wanted to borrow money of me, with which to buy a piano, because otherwise he might get out of practice; and a dress suit, without which he could not be usher at a wedding. There are doubtless students as enterprising as those members of our class, who got private instruction gratis on piquet, from an instructor in French, through skilful ignorance about the nature of the game. Nowadays it is not the thing for an undergraduate to call upon his instructor, still less to accept any hospitality less personal than a dinner party. On the other hand, the personal influence of character, learning and enthusiasm seems just as strong as it ever has been in the history of the college. There are, I am told, popular instructors; but nothing is more certain than that a man who seeks popularity or assumes that he has a mandate to be a social leader of students, is on the surest road to loss of student confidence. The professor is no longer an oracle, and was not when we were young; whatever he gets in the way of influence he gets by his own personality, and not by any "magic relation" between the old Harvard man and the young Harvard man.

Exterior University Activities.

With the outside world Harvard College has more contact, and upon affairs it has more influence, than twenty or ten years ago. The University is widely known, and has taken no pains to hide its greatness under a bushel. At Chicago in 1894, as

at Paris in 1900, with charts, with circulars, with catalogues, treasurer's reports and other light literature, Harvard points out its manifold advantages; and it is not to be supposed that the reception of the Cubans this summer — a very laborious, difficult and possibly unappreciated task — will tend to make Harvard less widely known. We may well be glad that in the various crises during the last few years Harvard has stood distinctly for the national spirit. Some people were unwilling that the United States should go to war in 1898; but if war were to come, it is worth remembering that a large majority of the Harvard Faculty believed it right to recognize military service as one of the duties of an educated man; and that the president of the University on public occasions expressed his sympathy with the spirit of men who shouldered their muskets. As to the results of the war, some excellent Harvard men have opposed them or groaned over them; but the graduates, the teachers and the overseers of the college have in general shown a disposition to meet the national crisis where it was, and to help on that process of doing the best we can under the conditions, which is the essence of patriotism and of civilization. So in this hegira of Cuban teachers; it is a great thing to belong to a University which attempts, as an official duty, to help solve the difficult problem of good government in Cuba, — a problem which is almost too much for all the wisdom of the nation.

The teachers of Harvard are now found very widely distributed through the professional, technical and historical organizations of the country. Through the yearly meetings of the Association of Colleges in New England, Harvard representatives have for years exercised an influence upon all our neighbors, except Yale, whose policy, until the new regime, has always been "*audiendum et referendum*." In the new Association of American Universities Harvard seems likely to wield a strong, steady and progressive influence. Most of the important educational documents which during the last dozen years

have proceeded from national committees and commissions have been much affected by Harvard men. Thus the Report of the Committee of Ten, published in 1894, included the main report and also nine reports of sub-committees or conferences. Of these ten documents, monuments in educational reform, eight were substantially framed by Harvard teachers or men of close association with Harvard. In the American Historical and Economic Associations, the Modern Language Association, the American Philological Association, the Oriental Society, the National Scientific Societies, Harvard teachers, and teachers in other colleges who have been at Harvard, are among the motor members. It is not too much to say that in every great educational gathering it seems to be expected that Harvard men will suggest and even lead.

A wider, deeper, though silent, influence is that of the example of Harvard, which is now felt throughout the universities of the land. The organization of the Harvard Faculty and its analysis into divisions and departments has been followed elsewhere; the elective system — not at all a Harvard invention, but first tested at Harvard — has become the recognized American method. Even the walls of the New Haven Jericho have given way to the blast of the Cambridge trumpet, and electives are actually to be there introduced below the junior year. At present the Yale system reminds one of dear old Sibley's catching Denman Ross in an alcove of the Library; when due explanations were made, he said, "But you won't go into more than one alcove at a time, will you?" The real thorough-going, complete system of Harvard electives is to be found in its full form in some of the western universities, and everywhere the principles of offering a variety of studies, and of giving such an amount of choice as to compel an instructor to make his course interesting, have become the foundations of university teaching.

The system of paid assistants, who combine with the teachers in large courses, and make efficient and individual work

possible, has also been extended, and appears in Yale, Cornell, Chicago and many other universities. Frequent and searching written work, combined with thorough drill in English, has also spread from Harvard to New England colleges and farther. The new Harvard entrance requirements have already had a powerful influence throughout the country; several of those requirements have been framed in harmony or by understanding with other colleges; and the University of Michigan has just adopted, practically without opposition, a system for entrance which is substantially a restatement of the Harvard plan.

We do not assert that Harvard is the only great and glorious seat of learning in the country, — we are willing to admit the power, the influence and the spirit of all our rivals; but any one who passes from college to college and looks into conditions elsewhere cannot fail to realize that — spoken among brethren — Harvard is the largest single intellectual force in the United States. It is such because it is a self-criticising place, always anxious to improve its own improvements; and because no other American college has such a large body of devoted friends and generous sons.

Student Life.

You do not think from what has been said that "Harvard College" is made up of teachers, and that what most interests the professor is all there is of Harvard. When you and I say "Harvard College," we mean the students, — present, past and prospective. I should like, if it were possible, to tell you what the Harvard student is, what he thinks about, what he hopes for, what his ideals and standards are; but it is hopeless either to try to generalize or to find out why we cannot generalize. Where shall we look to find the representative Harvard man? there are too many new types as well as too many individuals. Phillips Brooks, in one of those playful speeches which were almost his highest triumphs, made out the real "Harvard man" to be the quiet, self-contained, straightforward student, who

went through college without a thought of leadership or fame among his fellows. As the Bishop said: —

> "There was an old man so benighted
> That he never knew when he was slighted;
> When he went to the party
> He ate just as hearty
> As though he'd been freely invited."

We knew that man; we always respected him; and now we see his strength and success, as he sits among us. But he is hardly the type we have in mind, nor is the average first marshal the type, not even our Chevalier Bayard of first marshals, handsomest in the last twenty-four classes. What does the average, plain, well-intentioned, not too industrious Harvard man, like you and me, think of his university and of the world?

He thinks first of all that Harvard is cliquey, — less cliquey, I am sure, than ten years ago, before there was so much concentration of interest in athletics; more cliquey certainly than in our time; and the number of men on the outskirts of what the students feel to be their own coherent life is much greater than it used to be. There has been an increase in social clubs, but not at all in proportion to the increase in students. Men try to get up clubs on the basis of coming from the same State or the same school, or of having names that end in L, or some such ethereal bond. The undergraduates as such do not and cannot hang together on any subject or at any time. We used to have chapel, which at least compelled a man to know the faces of the section of his class which ranged alphabetically near him; but in class elections there is the same trouble as in State elections, — viz., that a majority of the voters may hardly know the candidate by sight. When all is said that can be said of the splendid impetus which is given to a man by the spirit of an eager, intellectual university, it is impossible not to regret the loss of a widely diffused good-

fellowship, a sense of common weal, which was still vigorous in our time.

One of the few distinctly disagreeable changes of twenty years has been the division of the college into what might almost be called social areas. My friends were glad to get good rooms in Weld and Matthews, and thought Holworthy the summit of college felicity; but swells like you now room somewhere between the south line of Harvard Street and the north line of Mt. Auburn Street, in buildings handsome and attractive, but set squarely and unblushingly on the street, with little ground about them and less to suggest the traditions of the college. Do you like to think that the Yard is not the living centre of the University? Soldiers' Field has tended to draw students southward, and thus a fashionable quarter has grown up; but Soldiers' Field is not what draws all students. We have the same conditions as at Yale, though here more aggravated, — the tendency of rich men to flock together and to hold court apart from men with whom they could naturally find association, but who have not the money to live up to their footing.

Harvard is still what it was, an essentially democratic place, — that is, a place in which the man who has the stuff in him will find friends, position, reputation, and the happiness of a recognized place among his fellows; but I cannot help thinking that the status of the ordinary "good fellow" is not so happy as it used to be. Men sometimes come to Harvard who have always made friends elsewhere, who have plenty of money to live handsomely; they come and go without knowing the real life and movement and heart-beat of the college. Hence a search for distinction such as we knew little about. The freshman, the sophomore, is turning over in his mind what he can do to make himself known to his fellows. To get on the Crimson means a contest in which a man can hardly hope to succeed without sacrificing his scholarship. Men found societies, invent pastimes, revive an obsolete sport, pull oars, pull

wires, in order to show that they can do more than the ordinary man. Life seems more strenuous and less satisfactory than in the bright golden days of 1876 to 1880. Then Harvard was a village, in which all the respectable citizens knew each other, or at least knew everybody on their own street. Now Harvard is a city, where you brush elbows with your next-door neighbor four years long, and never learn his name or know what a trump he is until you meet him in a cabin on a Yukon steamer or in a trench in the Philippines. It is no use to say that this is simply the result of the breaking up of classes by the elective system; it is rather the breaking up of primitive society, the coming in of the complex phases of metropolitan life. We old fellows of course found things better when we were young, and our sons will probably always hold the belief that they came here at just the right time. We know better, — at least, who of us would like to be entering freshman this year, instead of looking back upon his own class history?

Athletics.

Every speaker at a Harvard club knows the electric spark which shines in the eye of the graduate when the word "athletics" is mentioned; and in that department of the University the present year is a time of rejoicing for all Harvard men. The nine that beat Princeton on Soldiers' Field the other day I think might possibly have beaten Ernst and Tyng and Fred Thayer and Jack Nunn, Bob Winsor and Holden, — at least once out of three times. Ours was a golden age for sport, excitement and satisfaction, and there have been dark ages since. Here upon the ground it seems tolerably clear why Harvard athletics declined and why they have come up; the first element of success is the character of the men who predominate in athletics, — a really great captain, a man who inspirits his team, may expect to beat Yale, and nothing else will do it. Another element is the method of selecting men for the teams and placing them at the disposal of the right

kind of captains and coaches. A third element is the facilities for athletics, and no University has better: the Hemenway gymnasium was the first and still is one of the best of the great factories of brawn; the present Harvard playgrounds are the largest, most convenient and best in position of those of all the city universities with which I am acquainted. There is nothing which the graduates will not do for the athletic development of Harvard. Augustus Hemenway has enlarged the gymnasium, which was his gift; Henry L. Higginson has combined with Henry Wadsworth Longfellow to give the beautiful Soldiers' Field; athletic buildings spring up wherever the chairman of the athletic committee waves his golden sceptre; boat houses accumulate, — we have boat houses to burn; and the alumni give what is more important than money, — intelligent and self-sacrificing coaching, advice and systematic interest. William Hooper, graduate treasurer, could tell you more than I about the gifts both of money and of time for athletic purposes. One of the most worthy and most striking of these has been the memorial gateway to Marshall Newell, athlete, Harvard leader and man of character; and when the other day, coming home in victory from the Princeton game, the Harvard men took off their hats as they passed under the Newell arch, they recognized the force that has restored athletic prestige to Harvard.

You know that the range of candidates for all kinds of athletics is now much broader than it has been for many years. The establishment of the Weld boat houses gave opportunity to train up a crew which could row around the Varsity, and thus demonstrated that the eight oarsmen supposed to be the best might not be fastest. We owe to Mr. Lehmann the instillation of the precious principle that the best oarsman is the man who can win the most races, and not necessarily the man who rows at the moment in the best form; that is, that athletes, like intellectual men, are developed by doing the thing toward which they are aiming; that you make a great oarsman or a

great football player as you make a great lawyer, — by actually fighting through contests and winning them.

After many ins and outs, the competition of Harvard has at last settled down into that condition which every right-minded man prefers, viz., an arrangement under which every year we compete principally with the Blue in foot ball, in base ball, in rowing, in track athletics, and with a freshman team, nine and crew. The sage expressed our preferences when he said, "I would rather beat Yale any day than be beaten by all the other universities in the world." With Princeton and the University of Pennsylvania we have relations, but no exclusive agreements. Yale is our enemy, Yale is our friend, Yale is our favorite, Yale is our foe, because Yale is the hardest one of all to beat; and, having beaten Yale, the graduates may go home to their families with peace and good-will in their hearts, and train up their sons to defy Eli.

The motto of Harvard is "*Veritas*," and *veritas* compels the admission that all is not perfect in Harvard athletics. It was my fortune some years ago to serve upon the athletic committee, — the hardest job in the gift of the Corporation; and I came to understand the difficulties in the way of keeping up a straight-forward, manly, amateur, sportsmanlike system of competitive athletics. The creation in 1888 of an athletic committee, made up, one-third of undergraduates, one-third of graduates and one-third of members of the teaching faculties, has proved a very successful system, and, indeed, has been followed by most of our neighbors in one form or another. The maintaining a rigid standard of honesty in the make-up of the teams, the weeding out bogus specials, dropped freshmen and unregulated graduate students, has been a hard task at Harvard, as well as at other places; and without the pressure, good-naturedly but steadily applied by the athletic committee (the undergraduate members usually heartily joining), pseudo students would creep in here as well as elsewhere.

Another function of the athletic committee has been to suggest better methods of training and better precautions for the health of the contestants, with the result that the Harvard teams of late years have come to the scratch fresh, elastic and powerful. The athletic committee is also an excellent intermediary between alumni and students, and especially between alumni with bank accounts and students who need boat houses and grounds. To my mind there has not for many years been so active and intelligent an interest in athletics as now; there have never been so many students engaged in some vigorous athletic sport in proportion to the total number; the health of the University is high. He is a blind teacher who does not see that his students are better off, more active minded and more fit for their intellectual tasks, because of the existence of college athletics, that keep young men alive and keep them straight. With all the abuses of intercollegiate contests, about which possibly I hear more than you, it is plainly the conviction of all the Harvard authorities, Corporation, Overseers and Faculties, that athletics are a boon.

How far is Harvard improved?

This is too long, — but Woodbury told me to be too long, so as to call your attention away from the brevity of his part of the report. And then, again, it isn't often that I can express my mind at the expense of my classmates. It is time to bring this rough-hewing to a point. Is Harvard a better, a greater, a wiser place than it was twenty years ago? Or, taking it all together, has it lost much and gained less? So far as numbers show progress, it is not necessary to repeat the figures with which we silence our Yale friends; the real question is whether the average quality of Harvard students has altered for the better. I think the entrance candidates are better prepared for college and better prepared to think for themselves than we were; but I think the average of the home surroundings from which Harvard students come is not quite so high as

it used to be; a greater number of Harvard men are not descendants of Harvard graduates or of graduates of other colleges. Still, another generation will bring us the sons of the men who are now going out; and they will re-establish that chain of educated men and women, acting upon their children, who in their turn are to influence their children, which is the condition of the real higher education. Once inside the University, I think that the intellectual outpouring of the undergraduate mind is larger than it used to be, because the whole system of college education is more thorough and more rational.

In wealth the University keeps only abreast of the number of its students; and with all its millions the University is really at present starving its tap-root, the Library. The income on investments has decreased, purchasing funds have diminished, the library is poorly housed, and does not give the absolutely necessary conveniences for students. Harvard is in many respects poor, cramped, and unable to provide what it feels to be due to its students.

In prestige, in influence throughout the land, Harvard has grown more than any one can realize who has not watched the rising of other universities and kept the run of public men. We never state how many Harvard men are professors in the new universities of the country, and our list of Harvard statesmen grows while it is being printed. Before this goes to press a member of the class of '80 is nominated for vice-president of the United States; before you have read it he will be elected.

Are the conditions of student life in the University better or worse than they used to be? That is the widest question of all, and the hardest to answer. The college is no longer homogeneous, it is no longer social; but the intellectual opportunities are larger than ever, and the man who really has something to contribute to the world has as good a chance at Harvard to make friends and to form life-long relations as he ever had. The thing which we really miss most is the democratic sense of a common life, such as is not attainable

with great numbers, such as seems to be disappearing from all the large colleges of the land.

Had there been any other member of the class who had lived among two generations of Harvard students he could describe all this far better than it has been done. About all that I can do is to tell you that, as I see the two Harvards of 1900 and of 1880, I rejoice that I had the elder life. I would not give up the memories, the influences and the effect of the four years from 1876 to 1880, if I could begin again next fall and thus add twenty-four years to my life. After all, college life is like the experience of "Chops, the Dwarf,"—"It isn't so much that a man goes into society as that society goes into a man." For us, it is not so much that we have been in Harvard as that Harvard has been in us. Sometimes I think I see you all again at Commencement, marching hundreds strong to Sanders Theatre to take your sheepskins; for every class is of your age, your height, your appearance. No, fellows, these young chiefs are not we, and they do not know the fullest measure of Harvard's abundant life. We not only had the best the college could offer twenty years ago, we are having it all the time; and we realize, as the youngsters do not, the admiration, gratitude and veneration with which educated men throughout the country look toward our *Alma Mater*, God bless her! You and I, Harvard men everywhere, are citizens of no mean city.

Marriage and Birth Record.

ALLEN, F. H.—

Adèle Livingston Stevens,	New York, June 30, 1892.
Frederic Stevens,	Paris, France, June 15, 1894.
Mary Dorothy Adèle,	Pelham Manor, N. Y., Aug. 30, 1895.
Barbara Frances Gallatin,	Paris, France, Feb. 16, 1897.
Joan Livingston,	Pelham Manor, N. Y., March 27, 1898.

ALLEN, R. C.—

Ella Bradford Copeland,	Cambridge, Mass., Feb. 28, 1888.
Morris Copeland,	El Cajon, Cal., Jan. 11, 1889.
Richard Minot,	El Cajon, Cal., April 24, 1890.
Eleanor Bradford,	National City, Cal., Oct. 27, 1891.
Mary Ware,	Bonita, Cal., April 3, 1897.

ALLEY—

Nellie Gardner,	Chicago, Ill., July 6, 1880.

ANDREWS—

Mary Raymond Shipman,	New York, N. Y., Dec. 31, 1884.
Paul Shipman,	Syracuse, N. Y., Aug. 2, 1888.

BACON—

Martha W. Cowdin,	New York, N. Y., Oct. 10, 1883.
Robert Low,	Boston, Mass., July 23, 1884.
Gaspar Griswold,	Boston, Mass., March 7, 1886.
Elliott Cowdin,	Boston, Mass., July 4, 1888.
Martha Beatrix,	Boston, Mass., July 4, 1890.

BALDWIN—

May Hamelin Widney,	London, Sept. 29, 1894.

BARROWS—

Ada Corinne Noble,	St. Paul, Minn., Nov. 11, 1885.
Marjorie,	St. Paul, Minn., Sept. 5, 1886.
Dorothy,	St. Paul, Minn., Jan. 12, 1888.

BEALE—

Margaret Du Bois,	Hudson, N. Y., Feb. 20, 1883.
Du Bois,	Hudson, N. Y., Jan. 29, 1885.

BEMENT—

Katherine Baker Pfaff,	Boston, Mass., Jan. 12, 1887.

BISSELL—

Lucy Agnes Coffey,	Brooklyn, N. Y., Oct. 30, 1883.
Mary Rose,	Buffalo, N. Y., Oct. 31, 1884.
Harriott Amelia,	Buffalo, N. Y., Sept. 3, 1888.
Lucy Agnes,	Buffalo, N. Y., July 19, 1891.

BLAIR—
Emma Covode, ... Grand Rapids, Mich., June 5, 1889.
Charles Covode, ... Grand Rapids, Mich., April 12, 1890.
Margaret, ... Grand Rapids, Mich., March 3, 1892.
John Covode, ... Grand Rapids, Mich., April 17, 1895.
James, ... Grand Rapids, Mich., Jan. 22, 1897.

BOND—
Jessie Van Rensselaer Beale, ... Hudson, N. Y., June 4, 1884.
Eloise, ... Baltimore, Md., July 18, 1885.
Annie Penniman, ... Baltimore, Md., Nov. 2, 1886.
Catharine Wilder, ... Baltimore, Md., April 10, 1893.
Jessie Van Rensselaer, ... Baltimore, Md., Nov. 15, 1896.
Eleanor Lennox, ... Baltimore, Md., April 15, 1900.

BRADFORD—
Laura Somers Heisley, ... Red Beach, Me., July 5, 1895.

BRIGHAM, N. M.—
Luella Cobb Young, ... Salt Lake City, Utah, Jan. 10, 1894.
Nathalie Francis, ... Salt Lake City, Utah, Jan. 18, 1896.
Virginia Howe, ... Salt Lake City, Utah, Nov. 22, 1898.

BROWN—
Edith Gertrude Pratt, ... Elmira, N. Y., April 28, 1897.

BUTLER—
Elizabeth Davis Simpson, ... Newburyport, Mass., Nov. 26, 1884.
Sarah Simpson, ... Pittsburgh, Pa., Sept. 10, 1885.

CABOT—
Ethel Cunningham, ... Milton, Mass., Oct. 26, 1886.
Ruth, ... Milton, Mass., Jan. 16, 1888.
Ethel, ... Milton, Mass., Oct. 16, 1889.
Marjory, ... Milton, Mass., Sept. 12, 1893.
Edward, ... Milton, Mass., May 13, 1898.

CARPENTER—
Flora Edith Wiltse, ... Boston, Mass., April 2, 1889.
Arthur Wiltse, ... Dorchester, Mass., Aug. 29, 1890.

CHAPIN—
Susan Torrey Revere, ... Canton, Mass., Oct. 12, 1887.
John Revere, ... Boston, Mass., July 8, 1888.
Henry B., Jr., ... Boston, Mass., Nov. 19, 1891.

CHAPMAN—
Agnes Pugsley, ... Philadelphia, Pa., March 19, 1885.
Harriett Louise Bartlett, ... Kennebunk, Me., Sept. 6, 1893.

CHASE—
Lauretta Adelaide Hanford, ... New York, N. Y., June 12, 1895.
George Abbott (d. March 25, 1899), . . New York, N. Y., Sept. 15, 1898.

COOK—
Mary Ella Edmands, ... Oakland, Cal., Feb. 4, 1885.
James Peirce, ... San Francisco, Cal., July 10, 1886.
Laurence Gatewood, ... San Francisco, Cal., Dec. 5, 1890.

DAVIS—
Lydia Russell, ... Plymouth, Mass., June 30, 1886.
Charles, Jr., ... Plymouth, Mass., June 30, 1888.
Russell, ... Plymouth, Mass., May 3, 1898.

DOANE—

Alice Welch Cowles, ... Cleveland, O., Oct. 30, 1884.
John, Jr., ... Cleveland, O., Sept. 5, 1886.
Leroy Cowles, ... Cleveland, O., Sept. 17, 1888.
Sophia Lois, ... Lincoln, Neb., Sept. 10, 1893.

DODD—

Ellen Louise Tiffany, ... Worcester, Mass., Oct. 12, 1887.
Edwin Merrick, Jr., ... Providence, R. I., Oct. 31, 1888.
Eugene, ... } Providence, R. I., Sept. 14, 1890.
Dexter Tiffany, ... }
Katharine, ... Providence, R. I., March 24, 1892.
Margaret Perley, ... Providence, R. I., Jan. 23, 1894.

DODGE—

Nellie L. Crane, ... Woburn, Mass., Feb. 9, 1881.
HARRY CRANE (class baby), . . . Woburn, Mass., Oct. 31, 1881.
Charles Gerard, ... Woburn, Mass., July 8, 1883.

EUSTIS—

Orient Humphrey Nichols, ... Boston, Mass., Nov. 24, 1891.

FIELD—

Emma Louise Snow (d. Sept. 2, 1892), . . Boston, Mass., March 15, 1885.
Howard Grant (d. Jan. 12, 1893), . . Lowell, Mass., Aug. 14, 1892.
Helen Augusta Ward, ... Lowell, Mass., Sept. 28, 1893.
Winthrop Brooks, ... Lowell, Mass., Dec. 28, 1894.
Helen Ward, ... Lowell, Mass., June 18, 1898.

FISH—

Mellie Rowe, ... Auburn, Me., Dec. 4, 1878.
Laurah, ... Auburn, Me., April 25, 1880.
Elizabeth, ... Chicopee, Mass., Sept. 14, 1881.
Charles R., ... Chicopee, Mass., Dec. 1, 1883.
Edith, ... Cotuit, Mass., Aug. 5, 1893.
Helen Webster, ... Exeter, N. H., April 15, 1895.

FOWLER—

Helen (Gilman) Bell, ... Exeter, N. H., Dec. 23, 1890.

FRENCH*—

Stella Evans, ... —— ——, 1891.

FULLER—

Margaret Elizabeth McTavish, ... Victoria, B. C., April 23, 1890.
Dorothy Margaret (d. May 11, 1892), . . New York, Oct. 13, 1891.
Duncan McTavish, ... New York, Aug. 13, 1893.

GARDINER—

Sallie Merrick, ... Roxborough (Phil.), Pa., Sept. 29, 1885
Frederic Merrick, ... Sioux Falls, Dak., June 27, 1887.
William Henry, ... Roseneath (Phil.), Pa., May 5, 1890.

GASTON—

May D. Lockwood, ... Boston, Mass., April 9, 1892.
A son (d. September, 1893), ... Boston, Mass., Aug. 31, 1893.
Ruth, ... Boston, Mass., Nov. 9, 1894.
William, ... Boston, Mass., Nov. 12, 1896.
John, ... Boston, Mass., Dec. 10, 1898.

GEDDES—

Mathilde Hugèl, ... Newton Centre, Mass., June 27, 1894.

GEST—
Lillie Schultz, ... Cincinnati, O., June 15, 1887.
Susannah Bailey, ... Cincinnati, O., July 12, 1888.
Frederic Schultze, ... Cincinnati, O., Sept. 16, 1890.
Elizabeth Harriet, ... Cincinnati, O., June 3, 1896.
Henry, ... Cincinnati, O., Aug. 19, 1899.

GILMAN—
Mary R. Foster, ... Jamaica Plain, Mass., Sept. 14, 1886.
Dorothy Foster, ... Concord, N. H., Feb. 3, 1891.

GOOCH—
May Robinson, ... Boston, Mass., June 15, 1881.

GREELEY—
Annie Lowell Dunbar, ... Cambridge, Mass., Oct. 3, 1895.

GRISWOLD—
Emily O. Post, ... New York, N. Y., May, 1886.
George, ... Tuxedo Park, N. Y., October, 1896.

HALE—
Camilla Conner, ... Octorara, Md., July 3, 1889.
Sybil, ... Wynnewood, Pa., May 3, 1890.

HALL, F. B.—
Ellen Page Norcross, ... Charlestown, Mass., June 20, 1882.
Edith Norcross (d. July 24, 1886), . . Charlestown, Mass., Jan. 19, 1886.

HANSCOM—
Emma Florence Remick, ... Roxbury, Mass., June 5, 1884
Albert, ... South Eliot, Me., April 1, 1885.
Charles Lee, ... South Eliot, Me., June 7, 1887.
Hilda Estelle, ... South Eliot, Me., Aug. 4, 1892.

HARRISON—
Virginia Merrit Norris (d. Feb. 8, 1895), . . Philadelphia, Pa., Oct. 26, 1882.
John Kearsley, ... —— ——, May 30, 1887.
Nathalie, ... —— ——, Jan. 28, 1892.
Virginia, ... —— ——, Sept. 10, 1893.
Elizabeth Cooper Pruyn, ... Albany, N. Y., June 1, 1898.

HART—
Mary Hurd Putnam, ... Manchester, N. H., July 11, 1889.
Albert Bushnell, Jr., ... } —— ——, Jan. 25, 1897.
Adrian Putnam, ... }

HATCH—
Esther Parsons Mason (d. April 4, 1882), . Chelsea, Mass., Jan. 22, 1881.
Mellen Chamberlain Mason, . . . Chelsea, Mass., March 14, 1882.
May Wilson Burleson, ... Jewett City, Conn., May 23, 1887.
May Burleson, ... Lynn, Mass., April 6, 1888.
Marguerite Fanning, ... Lynn, Mass., April 12, 1891.

HENDERSON—
Agnes Roudebush, ... London, Eng., 1889.
Harold, Jr., ... —— ——, 1890.
Francis Tracy, ... Dresden, 1896.

HILLS—
Josephine Whitten, ... Somerville, Mass., Oct. 2, 1882.
Ruth Whitten, ... Boston Highlands, Mass., Jan. 16, 1887.
Miriam Fosdick, ... Somerville, Mass., April 8, 1889.
Dorothy Thayer (d. Feb. 22, 1896), . . Boston, Mass., Jan. 22, 1894.

HINES —
Mary L. Cronise (d. Aug. 18, 1890), . . . Newark, N. Y., Dec. 28, 1880.
Marie, ... Indianapolis, Ind., Feb. 2, 1883.
Lucy (d. July 19, 1884), ... Maloit Park, Ind., April 17, 1884.
Dauphine (d. Oct. 25, 1892), . . . Indianapolis, Ind., Oct. 8, 1886.
Addie Hines Hibbard (d. Nov. 25, 1895), . —— ——, July 1, 1895.
Mary Davis Johnson, ... —— ——, June 5, 1896.

HOBBS —
Mary Alice Clark, ... Springfield, Mass., March 30, 1886.

HOOPER —
Louise Stoughton (d. Feb. 13, 1886), . . . New Haven, Conn., Dec. 7, 1880.
Alice Forbes Perkins, ... Burlington, Ia., April 17, 1895.

HOWE —
Mary Cleves Talbott, ... New York, N. Y., Nov. 30, 1883.
Talbott, ... Chicago, Ill., Oct. 9, 1884.

HUIDEKOPER* —
Caroline C. Foster, ... Worcester, Mass., June 13, 1882.
Herman Foster, ... Paris, France, July 20, 1883.
Rosalind, ... Worcester, Mass., May 29, 1885.
Prescott Foster, ... —— ——, Jan. 31, 1887.

HURST —
Theophila Marsh, ... Brooklyn, N. Y., April 27, 1892.
Theophila, ... Brooklyn, N. Y., Feb. 16, 1893.

JACKSON —
Lucy W. Rise, ... Boston, Mass., Oct. 20, 1887.
Adelaide, ... Boston, Mass., July 15, 1888.
Henry, Jr., ... Boston, Mass., Oct. 22, 1892.

KEENE —
Emerin Price Semple, ... Louisville, Ky., Nov. 8, 1893.
Emerin Semple, ... Milwaukee, Wis., Aug. 27, 1894.
Caroline Williams, ... Milwaukee, Wis., Feb. 18, 1898.

KELLY —
Lillian Bassett Ricker, ... Brighton, Mass., Jan. 19, 1882.

KENNESON —
Lizzie Douglas, ... —— ——, April 6, 1893.

KENT —
Frances Frost, ... New York, N. Y., July 20, 1899.

KILBURN —
Harriett Mason Plumer, ... Boston, Mass., April 24, 1889.

LAMSON* —
Anne Allen Ward, ... New York, N. Y., Nov. 6, 1890.
Eleanor, ... New York, N. Y., Aug. 21, 1891.
John, ... New York, N. Y., April 11, 1893.

LEA —
Caroline Tyler Brown, ... Philadelphia, Pa., March 2, 1897.

LEARNED —
Marie Ezell, ... Eatonton, Ga., December, 1894.
William Ezell (d. 1898), ... —— ——, 1895.

LESTER —
Mary Jane Canfield, ... New York, N. Y., July 9, 1879.
Katie C., ... Newton, Mass., Feb. 15, 1881.

LUM—
Annie Baird Torrey (d. June 29, 1892), . . Madison, N. J., June 23, 1885.
Merritt Bruen, ... Philadelphia, Pa., March 5, 1887.
Kenneth (d. Oct. 30, 1891), ... Chatham, N. J., Jan. 16, 1891.
Katharine Heath Woodruff, ... Newark, N. J., Feb. 14, 1895.
Margaret Woodruff (d. Sept. 2, 1896), . —— ——, Nov. 22, 1895.
Caroline Woodruff (d. April 25, 1900), . —— ——, July 11, 1898.

MILLER—
Cornelia Le Roy, ... New York, N. Y., Nov. 4, 1887.
Le Roy, ... New York, N. Y., Nov. 9, 1888.
George Warren, ... New York, N. Y., April 23, 1891.

MORGAN—
Clara Woodward, ... New York, N. Y., March 14, 1882.
Henry, ... Bordentown, N. J., March 12, 1883.
Charles, Jr., ... Bordentown, N. J., Oct. 24, 1885.
Robert, ... Bordentown, N. J., Jan. 13, 1888.

MORISON—
Ora Currie, ... Memphis, Tenn., Nov. 19, 1891.
Mary, ... Memphis, Tenn., July 27, 1893.
James Currie, ... Memphis, Tenn., Sept. 11, 1896.
Emily, ... Memphis, Tenn., March 9, 1899.

MORSS—
Myra Brayton, ... Middleborough, Mass., April 6, 1887.
Philip Brayton, ... Portsmouth, N. H., March 22, 1888.
Robert Dillingham, ... Portsmouth, N. H., May 20, 1889.
Edward Longworth, ... Milton, Mass., April 27, 1893.
Francis Brayton, ... Milton, Mass., Oct. 10, 1895.

MOULD—
Anna G. Decker, ... Janesville, Wis., Oct. 8, 1884.
Henry Edson, ... Sioux City, Ia., Jan. 30, 1887.
Thomas, ... Sioux City, Ia., May 9, 1890.
David Decker, ... Sioux City, Ia., Oct. 26, 1891.

NICKERSON—
Mary Louisa Hoffman, ... New York, N. Y., Jan. 10, 1888.
Hoffman, ... Paterson, N. J., Dec. 6, 1888.

O'CALLAGHAN—
Mary T. McGinnis (d. Dec. 5, 1884), . . . New York, N. Y., Dec. 27, 1882.
William, Jr., ... New York, N. Y., Feb. 23, 1884.

O'KEEFE—
Mary Anna Cronin, ... Cambridge, Mass., July 24, 1883.
John A., Jr., ... Lynn, Mass., June 21, 1884.
Edward Scott, ... Lynn, Mass., Aug. 11, 1886.
Philip, ... Lynn, Mass., March 16, 1892.

OPDYCKE—
Edith Bell, ... New York, N. Y., Oct. 12, 1893.
Leonard, ... Nice, France, Jan. 5, 1895.
Mary Ellis, ... New York, N. Y., May 4, 1896.

PENNYPACKER—
Grace Fisher Coolidge, ... Dedham, Mass., June 17, 1884.
Grace Coolidge, ... Haddonfield, N. J., Jan. 24, 1886.
Joseph Whitaker, ... Haddonfield, N. J., Oct. 2, 1887.
Edward Lane (d. May 25, 1899), . . . Haddonfield, N. J., Sept. 12, 1889.
James Anderson, ... } Haddonfield, N. J., June 11, 1899.
Anna Margaret, ... }

PERRY, A.—
Emma A. Foster, ... Westerly, R. I., Jan. 19, 1882.
Arthur, Jr., ... Westerly, R. I., Nov. 13, 1882.
Henry Haines, ... Westerly, R. I., Feb. 1, 1884.
Priscilla, ... Brookline, Mass., May 4, 1895.

PEW—
Alice Huntington, ... Cambridge, Mass., 1886.

PRICE—
Sarah Bartlett, ... Jerseyville, Ill., April 28, 1892.

QUINCY—
Ellen Francis Tyler, ... London, Eng., Feb. 17, 1900.

RANLETT—
Adèle Augustine Felix, ... Auburndale, Mass., Aug. 15, 1895.
Louis Felix, ... Boston, Mass., Dec. 18, 1896.
Frederick Jordan, Jr., ... West Newton, Mass., March 1, 1899.

RHETT*—
Annie Raymond Reid, ... Atlanta, Ga., June 6, 1888.

ROOSEVELT—
Alice H. Lee (d. Feb. 14, 1884), ... Brookline, Mass., Oct. 27, 1880.
Alice Lee, ... New York, N. Y., Feb. 12, 1884.
Edith Kermit Carven, ... London, Eng., Dec. 2, 1886.
Theodore, Jr., ... Oyster Bay, L. I., Sept. 13, 1887.
Kermit, ... Oyster Bay, L. I., Oct. 10, 1889.
Ethel, ... Oyster Bay, L. I., Aug. 10, 1891.
Archibald Bulloch, ... Oyster Bay, L. I., April 9, 1894.
Quentin, ... —— ——, Nov. 17, 1898.

RUSSELL—
Mary Catherine Euo, ... Lowell, Mass., June 28, 1884.
Eugene Wetherbee, ... Natick, Mass., March 18, 1885.
Katherine, ... Wakefield, Mass., June 18, 1887.
Marguerite, ... Waltham, Mass., June 1, 1889.
Dorothy, ... Waltham, Mass., Oct. 18, 1890.
Robert Grant, ... Lynn, Mass., Dec. 21, 1898.

SALTONSTALL—
Eleanor Brooks, ... Boston, Mass., Oct. 17, 1891.
Leverett, ... Chestnut Hill, Mass., Sept. 1, 1892.
Eleanor, ... Chestnut Hill, Mass., Oct. 19, 1894.
Muriel Gurdon, ... Chestnut Hill, Mass., March 26, 1896.
Richard, ... Chestnut Hill, Mass., July 23, 1897.

SANGER*—
Gertrude F. Blackman, ... Cambridge, Mass., June 25, 1884.
Paul Allen, ... Cambridge, Mass., July 14, 1885.

SAVAGE—
Alice Louise Batcheler, ... East Marshfield, Mass., Oct. 24, 1889.
John Batcheler, ... Boston, Mass., April 27, 1891.

SHAW—
Grace Lenox Rathbone, ... Lenox, Mass., Sept. 20, 1883.
Gardiner Howland, ... Boston, Mass., June 15, 1893.

SKINNER—
Elizabeth Johnston Jones, ... Cincinnati, O., November, 1886.
Samuel Wiggins, Jr., ... Cincinnati, O., June 17, 1891.

SMITH, F. M.—
Carrie A. Hayes, ... Dover, N. H., Oct. 4, 1881.
Caroline Hooper, ... Winchester, Mass., Sept. 20, 1882.
Roland Lamfiar, ... Cambridge, Mass., Feb. 26, 1884.
A son, ... Cambridge, Mass., Dec. 10, 1885.

STEVENS—
Emily Huntington Lewis, ... St. Albans, Vt., Dec. 11, 1895.
William Stanford, Jr. (d. Oct. 31, 1896), . St. Albans, Vt., Oct. 21, 1896.
Stanford Huntington, ... St. Albans, Vt., Oct. 5, 1897.

STOW—
Bessie W. Ellis, ... San Francisco, Cal., Oct. 1, 1885.
Ashfield Ellis, ... San Francisco, Cal., Aug. 2, 1889.

TALBOTT*—
Katharine Louise Wright (d. Feb. 10, 1888), . Indianapolis, Ind., May 6, 1884.
Mabel Louise, ... Indianapolis, Ind., May 6, 1885.

TAYLOR, W. G. L.—
Frances Chamberlain Brown, ... Lincoln, Neb., June 21, 1894.
Edward Isaac, ... Lincoln, Neb., Feb. 1, 1899.

TOWNSEND—
Sophia Witherspoon Dickey (d. Jan. 29, 1892), New York, N. Y., April 17, 1888.
Sophia Witherspoon, ... New York, N. Y., Feb. 5, 1889.
Howard (d. Feb. 17, 1891), ... New York, N. Y., Jan. 27, 1890.
Anne Lowndes Langdon, ... New York, N. Y., Oct. 20, 1894.
Anne Langdon, ... New York, N. Y., Nov. 13, 1898.
Son, ... New York, N. Y., March 25, 1900.

TRIMBLE—
Cora Randolph, ... Brookwood, N. Y., Feb. 14, 1900.

TUPPER—
Mary Isabel Van Buskirk (d. March 24, 1890), West Stockbridge, Mass., July 2, 1883.
Grace Emma Canedy, ... Shelburne Falls, Mass., Sept. 5, 1892.

TURPIN—
Cleone Howard Peak, ... West Yarmouth, Mass., March 16, 1881.

WARE—
Mary Temple Leonard (d. 1887), . . . Springfield, Mass., April 29, 1885.

WASHBURN—
Caroline Vinton Slater, ... Providence, R. I., April 25, 1889.
Elizabeth (d. March 19, 1892), . . . Worcester, Mass., March 19, 1892.
Slater, ... Worcester, Mass., Aug. 5, 1896.
Charles Francis, ... Worcester, Mass., May 10, 1898.
Philip, ... Worcester, Mass., Oct. 4, 1899.

WEBB—
Maria Ingle, ... Frederick, Md., June 11, 1890.
Mary Addison Ingle, ... Washington, D. C., Sept. 4, 1892.

WELD—
Marian Linzee, ... ——, April 24, 1889.
A daughter, ... ——, May 17, 1890.

WHEELAN—
Albertine Randall, ... San Francisco, Cal., May 18, 1887.
Edgar Stow, ... San Francisco, Cal., April 7, 1888.
Fairfax Randall, ... Santa Barbara, Cal., Aug. 1, 1891.

WHITCOMB—
Lettie S. Fernald, ... —— ——, February, 1888.
Eva Fidelia, ... —— ——, 1889.

WHITE, F. D.—
Mary King Vezin, ... Elizabeth, N. J., Feb. 5, 1884.
Lawrence Warburton, ... Boston, Mass., Jan. 23, 1885.

WHITE, W. H.—
Katherine Dana, ... Brookline, Mass., June 16, 1897.
Henry Dana, ... Brookline, Mass., Oct. 29, 1898.

WHITING—
Amy Estelle Ferguson, ... Cambridge, Mass., Oct. 10, 1883.
Royal Goodrich, ... Cambridge, Mass., Aug. 17, 1884.
Philip Erwin, ... Cambridge, Mass., May 15, 1885.

WINLOCK*—
Alice Broom Monroe, ... Washington, D. C., June 2, 1883.
Herbert Eustis, ... Washington, D. C., Feb. 1, 1884.
Isabelle, ... Washington, D. C., Feb. 3, 1886.
Peyton, ... Washington, D. C., July 7, 1890.

WINSOR—
Eleanor M. Magee, ... —— ——, Oct. 27, 1883.
Robert, Jr., ... —— ——, Aug. 10, 1884.
Frederick (d. April 12, 1895), . . . Weston, Mass., March 15, 1889.
Philip, ... Weston, Mass., Feb. 6, 1893.
Alexander, ... Weston, Mass., Sept. 22, 1894.
Mary Pickard, ... Weston, Mass., Aug. 6, 1896.
Frederick, ... Weston, Mass., April 11, 1900.

WOODBURY—
Jennie Russell Churchill, ... Boston, Mass., Feb. 18, 1885.

Allen, C. N.—
Edna Lizzie Magee, ... Burlington, Vt., Aug. 2, 1882.

Barbour—
Edith Lambert, ... New Canaan, Conn., June 5, 1889.
Alexander Lambert, ... Denver, Col., Sept. 7, 1891.
Edward Lambert, ... Denver, Col., Aug. 3, 1893.

Blanchard—
Clara Fessenden Barnes, ... Boston, Mass., Nov. 30, 1887.
Fessenden Seaver, ... Boston, Mass., Nov. 7, 1888.

Brooks—
Mary Crowninshield Hammond, . . . New London, Conn., Oct. 21, 1885.
Edward, Jr., ... —— ——, May 19, 1887.
Elizabeth Hammond, ... —— ——, Sept. 24, 1888.

Burnham—
Johanna Heckscher, ... Philadelphia, Pa., April 30, 1888.
Johanna H., ... Bar Harbor, Me., June 17, 1889.

Butler, M. B.—
Jessie Francine Jackson, ... Ithaca, N. Y., June 29, 1881.
Grace Marjorie, ... Ithaca, N. Y., March 10, 1883.
Bessie Anna, ... —— ——, June 21, 1886.
Mary Jackson, ... —— ——, Feb. 7, 1889.

Carver—
M. Louise Prescott, ... Dorchester, Mass., Jan. 22, 1879.

Davis—
Jeannette Alice Skinner, ... Cincinnati, O., April 26, 1887.
Louise Bartow, ... Cincinnati, O., March 28, 1888.
Chase Henchman, ... Cincinnati, O., May 4, 1891.

Grinnell—
Elizabeth Lee Ernst, ... Washington, D. C., Dec. 8, 1898.

*Hastings**—
Mary H. Gaskill, ... Chicago, Ill., Aug. 21, 1879.
A daughter (d. Sept. 4, 1880), . . . Cambridge, Mass., Aug. 31, 1880.
A son (d. Aug. 20, 1881), ... Cambridge, Mass., Aug. 20, 1881.

Hill, A. C.—
Minnie E. Ellis, ... Somerville, Mass., Jan. 12, 1882.

Holden—
Emma Arndt Lombaert, ... Philadelphia, Pa., Jan. 3, 1888.
Katherine, ... —— ——, Nov. 13, 1889.

Hooper—
Jennie Paterson Miller, ... Philadelphia, Feb. 19, 1898.

*Howell**—
Lilia Folsom Titcomb, ... Exeter, N. H., June 18, 1886.
Violet Boone, ... —— ——, September, 1887.

Hussey—
Mary Winston, ... Louisville, Ky., Feb. 5, 1880.

Joyce—
Arvilla Arlette Saunders (d. Dec. 5, 1896), . New Sharon, Me., Aug. 13, 1884.
Harold Winslow, ... Merrimac, Mass., Jan. 28, 1886.
Helen Hunt, ... Dedham, Mass., Sept. 7, 1889.
Gladys Tucker, ... Dedham, Mass., Dec. 18, 1892.

*Ludlow**—
Harriet Frances Putnam Carnochan, . . New York, N. Y., Jan. 16, 1879.
Julia Elektra Livingston, ... Athens, Greece, Oct. 29, 1879.
Thomas William, Jr., ... New York, N. Y., April 15, 1881.
Henry Gouverneur Corbett (d. July 17, 1883), Yonkers, N. Y., Nov. 7, 1882.
Lewis Walton Morris, ... Yonkers, N. Y., May 25, 1884.
Harriet Frances Carnochan, . . . Yonkers, N. Y., Dec. 12, 1889.

Lyman—
Elizabeth Powell Pierce, ... Little Rock, Ark., March 6, 1886.

Martin—
Julia Dey Nichols, ... New York, N. Y., April 15, 1885.
Varick Dey, ... —— ——, 1886.

Miller, G. S.—
Hattie Ella Russ, ... Lincolnville, Me., Oct. 4, 1883.

Morse—
Hattie A. Randlett, ... Northborough, Mass., April 28, 1886.
Robert Dickinson, ... Marlborough, Mass., May 7, 1888.
A son, ... Marlborough, Mass., May 21, 1890.

Osborn —
Charlotta E. Matthews, ... Pewee Valley, Ky., Oct. 9, 1889.

Plimpton —
Sarah Isabella Tomes (d. Aug. 28, 1899), . . Brooklyn, N. Y., June 18, 1884.
Stuart, ... Brooklyn, N. Y., July 1, 1887.
Bessie, ... Brooklyn, N. Y., May 14, 1889.
Russell Arthur, ... Hollis, N. Y., Aug. 26, 1891.
Herbert Hollis, ... Hollis, N. Y., June 7, 1893.
Barton Fiske, ... Hollis, N. Y., Oct. 11, 1894.

Robbins —
Sarah Guthrie Jewett, ... New York, N. Y., April 24, 1889.

Rogers —
Eva Josephine Ross, ... New York, N. Y., Jan. 28, 1890.
John Stanton, ... Chestnut Hill, Mass., April 7, 1891.

Russak —
Marie Ellène Barnard, ... Newport, R. I., Sept. 19, 1899.

Sargent * —
Cora Nelson Glenn, ... New York, N. Y., April 11, 1882.

Sawyer —
Minnie H. Pierce (d. Dec. 10, 1883), . . . Fitchburg, Mass., April 24, 1883.
Myra B. Tebault, ... Norfolk, Va., May 5, 1885.
Harold Allen (d. Feb. 15, 1889), . . . Gardner, Mass., July 28, 1887.

Scoville —
Nellie Robinson, ... Chicago, Ill., Aug. 27, 1878.
Arthur Wheelan (d. May 21, 1882), . . Chicago, Ill., June 19, 1879.
Louis Phelps, Jr. (d. May 17, 1882), . . Chicago, Ill., July 30, 1881.
Raymond Evans, ... Chicago, Ill., April 19, 1883.

Scribner —
—— (d. March 22, 1899), ... —— ——
Julia Howell, ... —— ——, Oct. 27, 1898.

Sharon —
Louise Tevis, ... San Francisco, Cal., Aug. 2, 1884.
Henry William Tevis, ... San Francisco, Cal., Sept. 3, 1885.

Shaw —
Gertrude Crook, ... Brooklyn, N. Y., Feb. 6, 1884.
Louise Cuyler, ... —— ——, Nov. 8, 1884.
Marjorie, ... —— ——, July 16, 1889.
Gertrude Madeline, ... —— ——, May 1, 1893.

Shillito —
Lizzie Gaither, ... Cincinnati, O., Dec. 1, 1880.
Elizabeth Gaither, ... Cincinnati, O., Sept. 21, 1881.

Simmons —
Rose Hamilton Hughes, ... Boston, Mass., June 30, 1897.

Taussig * —
Sarah Augusta Knox, ... —— ——, 1884.
Knox, ... —— ——, 1885.
Madelaine, ... —— ——, 1887.

Tiffany —

Lila R. Robinson, ... St. Louis, Mo., April 25, 1888.
Walter Checkley, Jr., ... Minneapolis, Minn., Jan. 31, 1891.
Anna Page, ... Minneapolis, Minn., May 31, 1893.

Warren, J. S. —

Julia Matilda Codd, ... Frankford, Ont., Can., July 3, 1895.
Francis Codd, ... Schenevus, N. Y., April 9, 1896.

Willard —

Ida Lillian Hutchinson, ... Burlington, Mass., March, 1880.
Constance Alton, ... Lexington, Mass., Dec. 14, 1880.
Helène Adams, ... Lexington, Mass., Jan. 23, 1882.
Edith, ... Lexington, Mass., June 13, 1885.

Chronological Marriage Record.

1878. (1) Fish.

1879. (1) Lester.

1880. (4) Alley, Hines, Hooper, Roosevelt.

1881. (5) Dodge, Gooch, Hatch, F. M. Smith, Turpin.

1882. (8) F. B. Hall, Harrison, Hills, Huidekoper, Kelly, Morgan, O'Callaghan, A. Perry.

1883. (10) Bacon, Beale, Bissell, Howe, O'Keefe, Shaw, Tupper, Whiting, Winlock, Winsor.

1884. (11) Andrews, Butler, Bond, Doane, Hanscom, Mould, Pennypacker, Russell, Sanger, Talbott, F. D. White.

1885. (9) Barrows, Chapman, Cook, Field, Gardiner, Lum, Stow, Ware, Woodbury.

1886. (7) Cabot, Davis, Gilman, Griswold, Hobbs, Pew, Skinner.

1887. (8) Bement, Chapin, Dodd, Gest, Jackson, Miller, Morss, Wheelan.

1888. (5) R. C. Allen, Nickerson, Rhett, Townsend, Whitcomb.

1889. (9) Blair, Carpenter, Hale, Hart, Henderson, Kilburn, Savage, Washburn, Weld.

1890. (4) Fuller, Fowler, Lamson, Webb.

1891. (4) Eustis, French, Morison, Saltonstall.

1892. (4) F. H. Allen, Gaston, Hurst, Price.

1893. (3) Keene, Kenneson, Opdycke.

1894. (5) Baldwin, N. M. Brigham, Geddes, Learned, W. G. L. Taylor.

1895. (5) Bradford, Chase, Greeley, Ranlett, Stevens.

1897. (3) Brown, Lea, W. H. White.

1899. (1) Kent.

1900. (1) Quincy, Trimble.

Married, $110 - 7^* = 103$; unmarried, $56 - 10^* = 46$.

Deaths.

		1879.
Morgan, H. H.,	Wells, N. H.,	August 6.
Gardner,	Boston, Mass.,	August 20.
Titus,	Rehoboth, Mass.,	September 26.
		1880.
Pew, C. H.,	Gloucester, Mass.,	June 25.
Katzenbach,	San Francisco, Cal.,	August.
		1881.
Gillette,	Kansas City, Mo.,	July 29.
		1882.
Smith, W. A.,	London, Eng.,	April 8.
		1883.
Carruth,	Boston, Mass.,	August 8.
Sargent,	Buzzard's Bay, Mass.,	August 12.
		1884.
Rollins,	La Grange, Boone County, Mo.,	February 4.
Bradley,	Somerville, Mass.,	September 22.
		1885.
Gilbert,	Deming, New Mexico,	April 3.
Codman,	Brookline, Mass.,	November 11.
		1887.
March,	Paris, France,	December 24.
		1888.
Gulld,	Colorado, Springs,	March 21.
		1889.
Duncklee,	Cleveland, O.,	February 10.
Hastings,	Walpole, N. H.,	March 4.
		1890.
Kimball,	Boston, Mass.,	– –
Huidekoper,	Providence, R. I.,	July 26.
Howell,	Point Washington, Fla.,	October 4.
Minot,	Florence, Pa.,	November 14.
		1891.
Haley,	Boston Highlands, Mass.,	April 12.
Sanger,	Cambridge, Mass.,	November 10.
		1892.
French,	Boston, Mass.,	January 2.
Pellew,	New York, N. Y.,	February 18.
James,	Philadelphia, Pa.,	March 16.

		1893.
Rhett,	Atlanta, Ga.,	October 3.
		1894.
Talbott,	Indianapolis, Ind.,	April 9.
Ludlow,	Yonkers, N. Y.,	April 17.
		1896.
Winlock,	Bay Head, N. J.,	September 20.
Williams,	Queen Annes County, Md.,	October 31.
		1897.
Lamson,	New York, N. Y.,	April 6.
		1898.
Perry, H. M.,	White Plains, N. Y.,	May 8.
Taussig,	St. Louis, Mo.,	January 2.

Occupations.

The following table compares the "probable occupations" given at graduation, with the actual occupations in 1883, 1886, 1890, 1895 and 1900: —

	1880.	1883.	1886.	1890.	1895.	1900.
Law,	73	64	55	53	49	49
Business,	26	27	24	24	24	23
Medicine,	14	12	13	12	13	13
Teaching,	13	15	20	20	20	17
Ministry,	3	8	7	7	7	7
Banking,	2	8	6	7	8	5
Ranching and farming,	–	3	7	6	7	6
Railroads,	–	5	5	6	4	5
Various others,	11	17	16	16	16	13
Uncertain,	29	6	8	7	5	11
	171	165	161	158	153	149

The class is distributed among these occupations as follows: —

Law. — F. H. Allen, Almy, Andrews, Barrows, Bartlett, Beale, Bement, Bissell, Blair, Bond, Bradford, C. Brigham, Brown, Cole, Collison, Cook, Davis, Fessenden, Gaston, Gooch, Greeley, Houston, Hurst, Johnson, Jordan, Kenneson, Lester, Mould, Norton, Opdycke, O'Keefe, Pew, Pilsbury, Quincy, Ranlett, Richardson, Saltonstall, Sharp, Suire, A. Taylor, Townsend, Wakefield, Washburn, Webb, Weimer, Welling, W. H. White, Wilkinson, Woodbury (49), *Barbour*, *N. H. Davis*, *Hilton*, *Osborn*, *W. C. Price*, *Tiffany*.

Business. — Bishop, Breed, Butler, Dodd, Dodge, Eustis, Griswold, Kelly, Kent, Lea, Learned, Lum, Merrill, Muzzey,

Pennypacker, Savage, Skinner, F. M. Smith, Stow, Trimble, Weld, Wheelan, F. D. White (23), *W. T. Andrews*, *Brooks*, *M. B. Butler*, *Cummings*, *G. W. Hall*, *A. C. Hill*, *Holden*, *E. D. Jordan*, *Lyman*, *Martin*, *Merrick*, *Morse*, *Plimpton*, *Rand*, *A. B. Shaw*, *Simmons*.

Teaching. — Carpenter, Fish, Fowler, Gardiner, Geddes, Gilley, F. B. Hall, Hart, Hawes, Hobbs, Jones, Morss, O'Callaghan, Russell, W. G. L. Taylor, Tupper, Whitcomb (17), *Scribner*.

Medicine. — Baldwin, Barstow, Buckley, Chase, Dwight, Field, Foster, Fuller, W. D. Hall, Jackson, Kilburn, Ware, Warren (13), *Chandler*, *Edwards*.

Ministry. — Billings, Doane, Eaton, Gilman, Hatch, Nickerson, Price (7), *J. S. Warren*.

Ranching and Farming. — R. C. Allen, Blodgett, Ellis, A. L. Hall, Hanscom, Hines (6).

Banking. — Bacon, Moors, A. Perry, Shaw, Winsor (5), *Grinnell*, *Russak*.

Railroads. — N. M. Brigham, Chapin, Hale, Hooper, Morison (5).

Journalism and Writing. — Atwood, Hibbard, Hills, Miller, Whiting (5).

Miscellaneous. — Benton, Brackett, Cabot, Chapman, Gest, Keene, G. M. Perry, Roosevelt (8), *Lord*.

Unknown or Unoccupied. — Alley, Harrison, Henderson, Howe, Messervy, Morgan, Parker, Stevens, Tebbets, Thomsen, Turpin (11), *Burnham*, *W. B. Clark*, *A. W. Hooper*, *Hussey*, *Peters*, *Sharon*.

Class Directory.

California.

Berkeley — Hatch.
Bonita — R. C. Allen.
Pasadena — N. C. Brigham.
San Francisco — Cook, Sharp, Stow, Wheelan, *Sharon*.

Colorado.

Colorado Springs — W. B. Clark.

Connecticut.

Moosup — *C. N. Allen*.

District of Columbia.

Washington — Beale, Chapman, Webb, *P. Dodge, Lord*.

Illinois.

Chicago — Alley, Greeley, Howe, Jordan, *Doggett, Osborn, Scoville*.

Indiana.

Indianapolis — Hines.

Iowa.

Sioux City — Mould.

Kentucky.

Louisville — *Churchill, Hussey*.

Maine.

Bangor — *Rice*.
South Eliot — Hanscom.

Maryland.

Baltimore — Bond, Cole, Thomsen.

Massachusetts.

Barnstable — *Day*.
Boston — Baldwin, Barstow, Bartlett, Bement, Bishop, Bradford, Breed, C. Brigham, Buckley, Cabot, Carpenter, Chapin, Collison, Dodge, Eustis, Gaston, Geddes, F. B. Hall, W. D. Hall, Hills, Hobbs, Hooper, Jackson, Johnson, Jones, Kelly, Kilburn, Merrill, Moors, Parker, A. Perry, Quincy, Ranlett, Richardson, Saltonstall, Savage, H. R. Shaw, F. M. Smith, A. Taylor, Tebbets, Tupper, Turpin, Wakefield, Warren, Weld, W. H. White, Whiting, Winsor, Woodbury, *W. T. Andrews, Brooks, Burnham, Chandler, Cummings, Everett, Grant, A. C. Hill, Hilton, E. D. Jordan, Lord, Lyman, Merrick, Mitchell, Montague, Peters, Rand, A. B. Shaw, Simmons*.
Brookline — Eustis, Geddes, A. Perry, W. H. White, *Blanchard*.
Cambridge — Bradford, Foster, Hart, F. M. Smith, *Rand, A. B. Shaw, Wyman*.
Chelsea — Gilley.
Dedham — Wakefield, *Joyce*.
Gardner — *Sawyer*.
Groton — Billings.
Hanover — F. B. Hall.
Haverhill — Bartlett.
Lawrence — *G. W. Hall*.
Lexington — *Willard*.
Lowell — Field.
Lynn — Breed, O'Keefe, Russell, Woodbury, *Sheehan*.
Marlborough — *Morse*.
Medford — Morss.
Milton — Cabot, Weld, F. D. White, *Brooks*.
Newton — Bishop, Ranlett, Whiting.
Oxford — *Cushman*.
Pittsfield — Nickerson.
Plymouth — Davis.
Revere — A. L. Hall.

Salem — C. Brigham, Pew.
Somerville — *J. C. Bond, A. C. Hill.*
Springfield — Gilman.
Watertown — Hobbs.
Weston — Winsor.
Winthrop — Brackett.
Woburn — Dodge.
Worcester — Washburn.

MICHIGAN.

Grand Rapids — Blair.

MINNESOTA.

Minneapolis — *Tiffany.*
St. Paul — Barrows.

MISSOURI.

Kansas City — Morison.
St. Louis — Lester.

NEBRASKA.

Lincoln — Doane, W. G. L. Taylor.
Omaha — *Moriarty.*

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Exeter — Atwood, *J. A. Brown.*

NEW JERSEY.

Chatham — Lum.
Elizabeth — *Edwards.*
Haddonfield — Pennypacker.
Newark — Lum.

NEW YORK.

Albany — Roosevelt.
Brooklyn — Hawes, Hurst, Pilsbury, Ware.
Buffalo — Almy, Bissell, Hibbard, Norton.
Fishkill — Blodgett.
Flushing — Butler.
Glens Falls — Brown.
Hollis, Queens County — *Plimpton.*
New York — F. H. Allen, Bacon, Butler, Chase, Dwight, Eaton, Ellis, Fessenden, Fuller, Gooch, Henderson, Houston, Hurst, Kenneson, Kent, Learned, Messervy, Miller, O'Callaghan, Opdycke, G. M. Perry, Pilsbury, Townsend, Trimble, Welling, *Barbour, Carver, Grinnell, Martin, Robbins, Russak.*
Niagara Falls — *M. B. Butler.*
Oyster Bay — Roosevelt.
Pelham Manor — F. H. Allen.
Poughkeepsie — Fish.
Syracuse — Andrews, Muzzey, Wilkinson.
Tuxedo Park — Griswold.
Utica — *Watson.*

OHIO.

Brunswick — *Leister.*
Cincinnati — Gest, Price, Skinner, Suire, *N. H. Davis, Shillito.*
Cleveland — Benton, Fowler.

NORTH CAROLINA.

Raleigh — *Scribner.*

PENNSYLVANIA.

Lancaster — Gardiner.
Philadelphia — Hale, Harrison, Lea, Pennypacker, Weimer, Whitcomb, *Holden.*
Wilkesbarre — *W. C. Price.*

RHODE ISLAND.

Newport — *Baker.*
Providence — Dodd, *Binney.*

VERMONT.

St. Albans — Stevens.

WISCONSIN.

Milwaukee — Keene.

FREDERIC ALMY *and* JOHN WOODBURY, *Secretaries, in Account with Class of 1880.*

JUNE 1, 1895 — JUNE 1, 1900.

Class Fund.

DR.			CR.
To balance,	$2,379 72	By printing class report, 1895,	$265 00
interest on Coughlin note,	237 00	class dinner, 1895,	262 24
interest on Scribner note,	25 00	commencement spreads, 1895–99.	307 45
interest on deposits,	140 53	stationery and postage,	60 80
subscription,	100 00	printing,	27 00
		sundries,	13 95
		balance to new account,	1,945 81
	$2,882 25		$2,882 25

College Fund.

To balance June 1, 1895,	$226 85	By balance to new account,	$226 85

Balance Sheet.

To balance class fund,	$1,945 81	By mortgage note, B. Scribner,	$1,000 00
balance college fund,	226 85	mortgage note, D. Cogan,	940 00
		cash on deposit,	232 66
	$2,172 66		$2,172 66

Addresses.

[The secretary should be informed at once of any change of address.]

Allen, Frederick H., 63 Wall Street, New York, N. Y.
Allen, Russell C., Bonita, San Diego County, Cal.
Alley, William H., 536 Rookery Building, Chicago, Ill.
Almy, Frederic, 165 Swan Street, Buffalo, N. Y.
Andrews, William S., 3 Snow Building, Syracuse, N. Y.
Atwood, Charles E., Exeter, N. H.
Bacon, Robert, 23 Wall Street, New York, N. Y.
Baldwin, Dr Henry C., 126 Commonwealth Avenue, Boston, Mass.
Barrows, Morton, Court Block, St. Paul, Minn.
Barstow, Dr. Henry T., 845 Boylston Street, Boston, Mass.
Bartlett, Nat. C., 209 Washington Street, Boston, Mass.
Beale, Charles F. T., Metropolitan Club, Washington, D. C.
Bement, Gerard, 27 State Street, Boston, Mass.
Benton, Charles H., 127 Water Street, Cleveland, O.
Billings, Rev. Sherrard, Groton School, Groton, Mass.
Bishop, Robert R., Jr., Newton Centre, Mass.
Bissell, Herbert P., 714 Ellicott Square, Buffalo, N. Y.
Blair, Charles B., Room 20, Widdicomb Building, Grand Rapids, Mich.
Blodgett, William T., Fishkill Village, N. Y.
Bond, Hugh L., Park Avenue, Baltimore, Md.
Brackett, Frank H., Point Shirley, Winthrop, Mass.
Bradford, Russell, 209 Washington Street, Boston, Mass.
Breed, A. F., Lynn, Mass.
Brigham, Clifford, Salem, Mass.
Brigham, Nat. M., Pasadena, Cal.
Brown, Louis M., Glens Falls, N. Y.
Buckley, Dr. Philip T., 399a Broadway, South Boston, Mass.
Butler, George M., 292 Amity Street, Flushing, L. I., N. Y.
Cabot, F. Elliot, East Milton, Mass.
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Chapin, Henry B., General traffic manager, B. & A. R.R. Co., Boston, Mass.
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